

JULY 150

INTERNATIONAL

THE WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS
Temp. 17-18 (63-68). Tomorrow temp.
17-18 (63-68). Yesterday's temp. 18-19.
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 17-18
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-18.
CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Variable.
30-40 (86-88). NEW YORK: Variable.
17-18 (63-68). Yesterday's temp. 18-19.
THE WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,517

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-22, 1974

Established 1887

Yugoslavs Jail 32 as Anti-Tito

Pro-Soviet Party Formed by Group

BELGRADE, Sept. 20 (UPI)—A group of 32 pro-Russian Communists today received sentences ranging from one to 14 years on charges of hostile activities against the regime of President Tito, Tanjug, the national news agency, reported.

Tanjug said that 23 members of the group, which formed an opposition Communist party, were rounded up after holding a "congress" in the port town of Bar. They received sentences of 2 to 14 years of "strict imprisonment." The remaining three received one-year sentences.

Tanjug said that the group received instructions and propaganda material from abroad, but it did not specify from which country.

Government sources said, however, that much of the propaganda was traceable to the Soviet Union and that Yugoslavia had made two diplomatic protests to Moscow over the affair. Soviet authorities have denied any involvement.

No Consequences Abroad

Party Secretary Stane Dolanc, speaking privately at a reception yesterday, said that the matter "would have no consequences in foreign affairs."

Another high party official said that the affair would be treated as "purely internal" from now on.

The sources said that a political decision had been made not to enter into a dispute with the Soviet Union at a time when Yugoslavia was trying to improve economic and political cooperation. They said that Russia could apply overwhelming retaliatory pressure.

Tanjug said that Kamen Jovovic, a retired civil servant, and Branislav Bokovic, a history professor, were the local leaders of the group, based in the southern coastal republic of Montenegro.

The agency said that the group was directed from outside the country by Miletic Perovic in the Soviet Union, and Vlado Dapcevic in Belgrade. They are ex-partisans who served jail terms in Yugoslavia after the 1948 break with the Kremlin and later escaped.

Party officials here have branded them all as "old Cominformists" because they opposed Marshal Tito's decision in 1948 to break with the Kremlin and pull Yugoslavia out of the Cominform—the former Moscow-led bloc of the world's Communist parties.

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"I asked—oh, it could have been in September—whether we could find out how the investigation was going," Mr. Brandt said. "We were told there was nothing new... until March... The man who was Chancellor since the 1948 break with Moscow... told nothing more... about this matter."

Chairman of Party

M. Brandt testified that, when he was told about the "suspicions" at the end of May or last year, he agreed to leave Germany in his job as his assistant for party affairs and to go ahead with plans to take him along as a personal aide during a vacation in Norway from July 2 to Aug. 4. Mr. Genscher advised him to do this, he said, so that security agents could develop the proof they lacked at that time and also to find out who else Guillouine might be working with.

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Chairman of Party

M. Brandt, 60, seemed vigorous and deeply tanned after a month's vacation, again in Norway. Although he gave up his government office in May to Helmut Schmidt, then his Finance Minister, he has retained the chairmanship of the Social Democratic party and plans to campaign in the elections of June 1976.

M. Genscher also testified at his session. Contrary to expectations resulting from the publication of some of Mr. Brandt's notes earlier this month, there was no contradiction between Mr. Brandt's and Mr. Genscher's testimony, or any other, between them. Mr. Genscher is chairman-designate of the government's junior coalition party, the Free Democrats.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

5 Per Cent Accepted

EEC Agrees on Increase in Farm Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (UPI)—European Economic Community agriculture ministers agreed to an overall 5 per cent increase in guaranteed prices for 16 products.

At the accord, announced this morning after three days of "cousin negotiations," is regarded as a purely temporary measure at appeasing the community's militant farmers.

French Agriculture Minister Jean Bonnet commented toward the end of the European Commission throughout the negotiations. Mr. Bonnet, who was chairman of the ministers' meeting, indicated his disappointment in the agreed price increase as not closer to the French goal of an 8 per cent price rise.

Minister Action spokesman for the Common Market farmers' organization, FA, suggested the possibility of further militant action by its members, similar to their demonstrations in recent weeks.

The outcome of the review of the Cuban sanctions requested by Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, will be the only topic on the agenda of a Western Hemisphere foreign ministers conference Nov. 8 in Quito, Ecuador.

U.S. Agrees to Let OAS Rule on Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The United States today agreed to an Organization of American States' review of the 10-year Cuban embargo, but stopped short of "commemorating" itself on whether diplomatic and economic sanctions should be lifted.

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Border Controls Tightened**Spain Warns France on Basques**

MADRID, Sept. 20 (UPI).—The government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco charged today that Basque separatists have converted parts of southern France into a base for subversive operations against Spain. It demanded that France "put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with friendly relations."

At Hendaye, France, on the

border between the French and Spanish Basque regions, Spanish officials today began asking for passports from Frenchmen wanting to enter Spain, AP reported. Previously a French identity card was sufficient.

The warning was approved at a cabinet meeting chaired by Gen. Franco. It followed anti-government violence in Spain's northern

Basque provinces and the explosion of a terrorist's bomb in Madrid which claimed 11 lives.

Four alleged members of the separatist organization, Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), and a policeman have died in recent gunfights in northern Spain.

"The government has examined in detail the situation created by the treatment which the terrorists of ETA are receiving in France," the statement said.

"Profiting from their apparent status of political refugees, they have converted the French Basque region into a base for subversive operations in Spain," it said.

The government said it "has decided to ask the French government to adopt appropriate measures to put an end to this situation, which is incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

The Spanish government will, moreover, increase vigilance and controls in the region bordering on France," it said.

Press Campaign

The warning, coming after several days of a press campaign against alleged French leniency toward Basque militants, also reflected the anger of the Spanish government at the lack of progress in apprehending the Basque separatists who assassinated Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in a Madrid street in December. Four of the assassins are reportedly now in France.

ETA, an underground organization of Marxist leanings, considers itself the spearhead of Basque separation. The Basque region fought against Gen. Franco in the 1936-39 civil war and as a consequence lost the special "fueros" (privileges) which it had been granted under previous agreements for approval. A Belgian official said that "all substantive issues have been resolved" by the text. He added that it was hoped that the agreement will become effective as of November.

But the doubts raised yesterday about the Norwegian government's attitude still persist. Agreement among the experts here does not represent a final commitment on the part of any of the 12 governments.

The Norwegian delegate invited his colleagues to go ahead with the agreement themselves pending the outcome of a Norwegian parliamentary debate on the accord. The debate is scheduled in three weeks.

The agreement covers such subjects as stockpiling, demand, restraint measures, the need for a pooling of energy information and consultations with oil companies. It also proposes that a special agency be established within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would have authority over oil-sharing if such a crisis plan were to be executed.

The trigger mechanism in the agreement would come into effect in two cases: If the whole group, which includes the United States, Japan and Western Europe, should be affected by a 7 per cent shortfall in supply or, alternatively, when just one or two member countries are affected by the same shortage.

Under the plan, countries cannot vote in favor of the "trigger," they can only vote against it. To reserve the trigger will require the "no" votes of 10 countries.

This means, therefore, that the automatic element written into the charter is very strong. It is this element which Norway is expected to ratify.

Because of its North Sea oil discoveries, Norway will soon be the only net exporter of oil within the group and a large section of Norwegian opinion is opposed to the idea of possible obligatory sharing with other nations.

2 Sentenced in Burgos

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 20 (AP).—Two men described as members of ETA were sentenced to prison by a court-martial here yesterday.

Jesús María Zubarte Aguirre and Angel Garcielamendi Yabalete received terms of 21 years and 12 years respectively after they were found guilty of attacking the armed forces and of illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Four other defendants, including a woman, were acquitted.

Superiors over his support for Jewish rule over Jerusalem.

The Greek Catholic Church is in communion with the Holy See and recognizes the authority of the Pope. It is not a part of the Greek Orthodox Church.

As he entered the court, Archbishop Capucci smiled and blew kisses to clergymen and lay followers. He then leaned attentively on a silver-headed walking stick while Judge Moshe Gavriel read out the three-count indictment. The Syrian-born prelate was flanked by two plainclothes security service agents.

Archbishop Capucci, 51, was arrested in Arab East Jerusalem Aug. 9 and later indicted for twice carrying guns, grenades, explosives and Katyusha rocket-launchers across the Lebanese border in his limousine. The prosecution said he planned the smuggling in Beirut with two commanders of the Patah guerrilla organization.

Defense Objections

Before the archbishop could enter a plea, Mr. Shehadeh made two preliminary objections in support of his argument that the case should be dismissed.

Citing Israeli law and United Nations resolutions, the defense lawyer asserted that the court had no sovereignty in East Jerusalem, which Israeli troops captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Mr. Shehadeh said the prelate also enjoyed diplomatic immunity from prosecution by virtue of his Vatican passport and Israeli transit visa for travel to Lebanon on church business.

Prosecutor Gabriel Bach said the government had legally incorporated East Jerusalem in 1967. International law, he added, did not contradict Israeli legal jurisdiction over the area because Jordan also assumed control in the 1948 war by virtue of military occupation.

The military coup in Lisbon that overthrew the dictatorship on April 25 has brought a wave of strikes to Mozambique, but Mr. Machel said that "in this situation and phase in the life of our country, strikes have no place. Our main task should be to rebuild the economy."

He also said that simple increases in salaries would not solve national problems because they would only worsen inflation. "The order now is work and sacrifice," he said.

The statement promised white "tranquility" and an atmosphere of confidence and said the majority of the whites had a "positive contribution to make to the national reconstruction of our country." He said that white attitudes of racial superiority and black feelings of inferiority must be eliminated.

And reflecting Fretilin's assertions that it is not a black racial movement, one of the six Fretilin ministers was white and one was of Asian origin.

"We have left Jordan in no doubt about our strong feelings that British arms should have found their way to South Africa," an official source said.

Arms Embargo

Britain maintains a total arms embargo on South Africa to demonstrate its disapproval of that country's racial policies.

The Foreign Office said in a prepared statement that the Jordanian government "has given us an explanation of the circumstances" in which the deal was transacted.

A spokesman added that "they also have given us assurances about the future disposal of British equipment." This was understood to amount to a promise that similar resales would not occur.

About 41 secondhand Centurion tanks were involved in the deal, British officials said. The missile system is a light weapon that can be carried on two trailers and enables anti-aircraft units to attack low-flying aircraft.

The British officials said they were satisfied on the basis of Jordanian assurances that no British Hunter jets were involved in the deal.

British officials stressed they



Associated Press
Israeli soldiers guarding the Jerusalem courthouse during opening day of trial of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci.

Israel Opens Trial of Prelate On Arms-Smuggling Charges

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (UPI).—Israel put the Greek Catholic Archishop of Jerusalem, Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, on trial today for alleged weapons smuggling to Arab guerrillas. The defense challenged the court's right to detain or judge him in formerly Jordanian territory.

After hearing arguments for both sides, the three-judge district court adjourned until Tuesday to consider the objections without asking the archbishop how he pleaded. His defense counsel, Azziz Shehadeh, said the cleric would plead not guilty to all the charges.

At the same time, Archbishop Capucci's counterpart for northern Israel, the Most Rev. Raya, went by plane to Rome after resigning his post and charging that his Beirut-based superior and the Vatican had interfered in his duties. Archbishop Raya hinted that there had been friction between him and his

superiors over his support for Jewish rule over Jerusalem.

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Need to Seek Equitable Peace**Ford, Gromyko Agree on Mideast**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met for the first time today and later issued a statement that they had agreed on the importance of continuing efforts for a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East.

With Secretary of State Henry Kissinger planning a new Middle East trip early next month to seek a resumption of Arab-Israeli negotiations, the joint statement was welcomed by American officials as a sign that the Russians were at least not

privately given assurances that in return for trade concessions it would allow at least 60,000 Jews to emigrate yearly and would end harassment of would-be emigrants.

Senate aides said that Mr. Ford stressed to Sen. Jackson that he believed that once Congress has given him permission to extend nondiscriminatory tariffs to the Russians, he should be able to renew the authority every year with Congress only having the right to veto it.

Sen. Jackson, the chief negotiator for Congress on this issue, insisted that each year the President should have to get Congress' approval of the renewal.

Mr. Ford and Sen. Jackson agreed to continue discussions, but an aide said, "We're at the wire and someone will have to yield."

Mr. Kissinger had argued

it was dangerous to pre-Russia to alter their in return for normal trade concessions.

But somewhat to Mr. Kissinger's surprise, the Russian summer indicated willingness to make major concessions on Jewish emigration and normal tariffs.

The fact that Sen. Jackson and Mr. Gromyko had earlier discussed ways of improving Soviet-American relations led to a symbolism that the "debate" had been resolved.

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But somewhat to Mr. Kissinger's surprise, the Russian summer indicated willingness to make major concessions on Jewish emigration and normal tariffs.

The fact that Sen. Jackson and Mr. Gromyko had earlier discussed ways of improving Soviet-American relations led to a symbolism that the "debate" had been resolved.

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The

JULY 150

Setback for President**ate Rejects Ford Request
Delay in Federal Pay Rise**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—President Ford lost his proposal to delay a 5.52 per cent increase for about 3.5 million federal employees. It was 64 to 5.

The legislation, an issue in Congress for the last five years, would set up a new federal agency to speak for consumer interests.

And in a strategy shift reflecting administration concern over restrictions on its foreign aid program, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday told senators that he preferred delaying a congressional vote on the aid measure at this time.

Several sources reported that Mr. Kissinger told the Democratic caucus that he would rather have Congress continue the old foreign aid legislation for at least a few months instead of voting on a bill which the administration feels is full of restrictions on executive authority.

First Test'

statement Wednesday, Mr. Ford said the Senate to sustain a two-month delay and do "the best of our common effort" on our economic house in the vote. Mr. Ford was "disappointed" in the action but that he was "pleased with the Congress' general employees deserve increase."

In his action, supporters of a protection agency failed fourth time yesterday to filibuster against the in the Senate. vote was 64 to 34, two the two-thirds majority to cut off debate on one most important and heavily pieces of consumer on in recent years. est was said to have been a third time in history the Senate had taken a

Campaign Spending

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Senate-Senate conference on the reform bill for campaign spending recessed yesterday for at least a week. Two issues were still unresolved, but leaders on both sides expressed hope that they could agree on a bill this year.

Senate Rules Committee hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination to be vice-president will prevent formal meetings next week and that will put Congress only two weeks away from its pre-election recess. But staff members plan to meet to discuss possible formulas for agreement.

The conferees have agreed on public financing of presidential campaigns. The issues remaining are public financing of congressional races and the makeup and powers of a commission to enforce campaign-spending laws.

Ford Names Ronald Nessen, NBC Newsman, as Press Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Ford personally indicated former NBC correspondent Ronald Nessen as his press secretary today. Mr. Nessen had never to knowingly or lie to White House re-

Nessen, 40, with Mr. Ford beside him, told news in his view, "a press doesn't always have to like the President."

was an indirect reference resignation of Mr. Ford's press secretary, J.F. terhorst, after the pardon of President Richard Nixon.

Nessen said, "I don't expect to be a salesman for the press." He said he would try much White House news able to the people.

During himself as apolitical, the last time he voted John F. Kennedy in 1960.

Became Friends

Nessen was assigned to White House staff when Ford succeeded Mr. Nixon in 1973. He had traveled miles with Mr. Ford during his eight months as President, developing a relationship with Mr. Ford and his son. That relationship has played on social occasions. Ford became President, for example, Mr. Nessen and he were guests at Mr. first state dinner. And, in May, Mr. Ford was a guest at the Nessen's gave for in and Ford aides who eters of his vice-presidency.

Nessen joined NBC in 1968 to cover former President Johnson's administration transferring to Vietnam in

I. Finland Ties

MANDU, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Nepal and Finland have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, Foreign Ministry announced today.

Defends Pardon Before Trial**Deputy Doubts Nixon Will Try to Argue Innocence**

Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The man in the Justice Department yesterday vigorously defended former President Richard Nixon as an apt act of criminal justice. Attorney General Edward Levi, in an interview, said as "incredible" prediction that Mr. Nixon now could his innocence and claim he was unfairly driven from office.

Mr. Silberman said this argument "incredible in light of the unanimous action by the House [Judiciary] Committee [recommending impeachment] and the acceptance of the pardon."

One is that Mr. Nixon and his supporters would now be able to claim he is innocent and that he was railroaded from office.

Mr. Silberman said he found this argument "incredible in light of the unanimous action by the House [Judiciary] Committee [recommending impeachment] and the acceptance of the pardon."

Mr. Silberman added that he does not believe "a significant body of opinion in this country" believes that the former presi-



READY FOR ACTION—Boston policewoman walking in front of the Hyde Park High School on Thursday where trouble has erupted between white and black students.

Parents Picket Boston School In Busing Issue

BOSTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Attendance at East Boston High School was about one-third of normal today as several hundred students refused to cross a picket line set up by parents at the school, the mayor's office said.

The court-ordered busing program being implemented in South Boston and other sections of the city is not scheduled to be extended to East Boston High until January.

About 200 demonstrators gathered outside the East Boston School demonstrating in sympathy with anti-busing forces. The school has 1,400 students.

Attendance at South Boston High School also appeared to be declining today after a clash last night between about 500 persons and the city's tactical police force in the neighborhood. One man was charged with disorderly conduct during the clash.

American Spots Jupiter Satellite

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 20 (AP)—What is believed to be Jupiter's 13th moon—a tiny satellite no bigger than five miles in diameter—has been discovered by an astronomer at Palomar Observatory, it was announced yesterday.

The Fort Leavenworth spokesman said that 30 marines and two Air Force men were being processed for parole this morning and their release was expected in the afternoon. There are 95 men at Fort Leavenworth who are eligible for the clemency program, officials said.

A spokesman at Seagoville Federal Prison, near Dallas, said that four draft resisters have been released and 30 to 40 others in the district were eligible for clemency.

At Fort Bragg, the cases of 17 other prisoners are being studied to see if they qualify for the program.

Nine Vietnam war deserters are at the Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Clemency Center being processed under President Ford's conditional amnesty program, the Pentagon said today.

An additional 569 men have

telephoned the armed services for information on the program and two have written in the first four days since Mr. Ford proclaimed the program.

The Pentagon has said that there are 12,524 Vietnam war military deserters at large.

Federal officials said the number of men who qualify for clemency throughout the nation is not known.

U.S. attorneys in most areas of the country continued to receive telephone calls—mostly anonymous—about the clemency program.

A U.S. attorney in Little Rock, Ark., said that he received several calls from draft evaders living in Canada, but that only one man has officially asked for clemency through his office.

Officials in Milwaukee and in Madison, Wis., said that they received a number of anonymous inquiries, but that none of the estimated 175 to 200 eligible men in the state have made formal requests for clemency.

In New Orleans, the U.S. attorney's office said that it received nine calls seeking information on the program for draft resisters. A spokesman said that 38 men in Louisiana are eligible for clemency.

The U.S. attorney in Atlanta said that the families of seven deserters have asked for information. He said that charges against several of the men have been prepared for the grand jury but are being held up to see if they apply for clemency.

Charles Kowal, 33, a research assistant at the Hale Observatory, found the body in photographs taken Sept. 10, 11 and 13 with the 48-inch Schmidt telescope.

"It is more than 90 per cent certain that the object is a satellite and a very remote chance that it may be a comet or a peculiar asteroid in Jupiter's vicinity," Mr. Kowal said. Jupiter's four largest moons were discovered by Galileo in 1610. Four others were found between 1914 and 1951.

Charles Kowal, 33, a research assistant at the Hale Observatory, found the body in photographs taken Sept. 10, 11 and 13 with the 48-inch Schmidt telescope.

The crash demolished the top floor of the building and caused heavy damage to another, the police said. They said there was no one in that part of the building at the time.

Miss Cobb was reportedly pursuing a suspect down the ramp of an underground parking ramp when she shot her with a handgun before she was able to draw her service revolver, police said. A suspect later was taken into custody.

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In 18-Month Period of Allende's Rule

CIA Reportedly Subsidized Chilean Strikers

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT).—The CIA secretly financed striking labor unions and trade groups in Chile for more than 18 months before President Salvador Allende was overthrown, intelligence sources revealed yesterday.

The sources said that the majority of more than \$7 million authorized for clandestine CIA activities in Chile was used in 1972 and 1973 to provide strike benefits and other means of support for anti-Allende strikers and workers.

CIA Director William Colby

had no comment when told of The New York Times's information.

In testimony yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserted that the intelligence agency's involvement in Chile had been authorized solely to keep alive political parties and news media threatened by Allende's government.

The clandestine activities, Mr. Kissinger said, were not aimed at subverting that government.

Among those heavily subsidized, the sources said, were the organizers of a nationwide truck strike that lasted 26 days in the fall of 1972, seriously disrupting Chile's economy and provoking the first of a series of labor crises for Allende.

Direct subsidies, the sources said, also were provided for a series of middle-class shopkeepers' strikes and a taxi strike, among others, that disrupted the capital city of Santiago in the summer of 1973, shortly before Allende was overthrown by a military coup.

At its peak, the 1973 strike involved more than 250,000 truck drivers, shopkeepers and professionals who banded together in a middle-class movement that many analysts have concluded made a violent overthrow inevitable.

The Times's sources, while readily acknowledging the CIA's secret support of the middle classes, insisted that the Nixon administration's goal had not been to force an end to the presidency of Allende.

The sources noted that a request from the truckers union for more CIA financial aid in August, 1973, a month before the coup, was rejected by the "40 Committee," the intelligence review board chaired by Mr. Kissinger.

Nonetheless, the sources also conceded that some agency funds inevitably—as a high official put it

it—"could have filtered" to the truckers union thereafter.

"If we give it to A, and then A gives it to B and C and D," the official said, "in a sense it's true that D got it but the question is—did we give it to A knowing that D would get it?"

The official added that it was "awfully hard" to maintain control over local field operatives, particularly when large sums of cash were involved.

A number of sources also explained that the CIA, by using the Chilean black market, was able to increase the basic buying power of the \$7 million estimated to have been spent on clandestine efforts between 1970 and 1973. The unofficial exchange rate, sources said, was as much as 300 per cent higher than the official rate, indicating that the CIA's cash could have had a local impact of more than \$40 million.

Broad Infiltration Effort

The sources depicted the general involvement of the CIA with the labor unions and trade groups as part of a broad effort to infiltrate all areas of Chile's governmental and political life. The sources said that by the end of the Allende period, the CIA had agents and informers in every major party making up Allende's Popular Unity coalition.

A troubling failure during the latter part of Allende's rule, the sources said, was the CIA's inability to infiltrate the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the major revolutionary group outside the Allende coalition.

At his new conference Monday night, President Ford declared his support for the CIA involvement in Chile and said that it had been authorized because "there was an effort being made by the Allende government to destroy opposition news media, both the writing press as well as the electronic press, and to destroy opposition political parties."

In fact, The Times's sources agreed, less than half the money made available for clandestine activities in Chile was provided for the direct support of the allegedly threatened politicians, newspapers and radio-television stations referred to by Mr. Ford.

An official with first-hand knowledge of the decision-making on Chile strongly defended the CIA's involvement with trade unions and organized strike.

"Of course, the agency tries to support the people who believe in its aim," he said. "In the taxicab driver strike, our goal is

make sure that he [the individual driver on strike] is not going to fold. The strike money was used to supply subsistence for people who believed in what you do."

"You've got to understand what was going on," the official added.

The intelligence reports coming to us were frightening. Allende would send Popular Unity representatives into a business and claim that the workers were complaining about high profits.

"Then they'd take over the books and raise the taxes 50 per cent," he said. "It was a very brutal policy."

"So our idea was to prevent this from working and money was the way to go," the official said. "What we really were doing was supporting a civilian resistance movement against an arbitrary government. Our target was the middle-class groups who were working against Allende."

The whole point of this is that covert action provides a 1 per cent impetus for something that the people want anyway," he said. "In a civilized country, the CIA can only make a marginal input. It takes a lot of money and this is most important—you don't do it unless you're told to by higher authority in Washington."

Some financial support for newspaper and radio stations was needed in Chile, the official explained, because "it wouldn't have been good to have strikes if nobody knows about it."

Most of the CIA funds invested for propaganda purposes, the official said, went to El Mercurio, the main opposition newspaper in Chile. "It was the only serious political force among the newspapers and television stations there," he said.

"As long as you don't make it sound like we were trying to start a coup, it'll be all right," the official added. "You've got to understand that he [Allende] was taking them [the middle class] to death."

Move in Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WEP).—A bipartisan campaign was launched in Congress yesterday to tighten congressional policing power over the entire U.S. intelligence community.

It was announced by Republican Senators Howard Baker of Tennessee and Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, both veterans of the Senate Watergate investigation, which abounded in domestic applications of classic foreign espionage techniques.

"My son was humiliated and degraded. When he went to the



United Press International

A RELIGIOUS SIGN—The owner of this car obviously doesn't believe in signs, but this one at St. Athanasius, a Mt. Clemens, Mich., church, just might carry a heavier penalty than merely for a parking ticket.

U.S. Seaman Dies After Navy Called His Illness Imaginary

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20 (AP)—Timothy Nunley, 19, who tried to convince Navy doctors that his illness was serious and not imaginary, died today of cancer.

Navy doctors, they told him there was nothing wrong; it was all in his head," Mrs. Nunley said in an interview earlier this year.

Her son enlisted in the Navy last September and after passing a physical was sent to boot camp in Orlando, Fla., where he first reported sick.

He went to other doctors at Mayport Naval Station near Jacksonville when home on leave, and to doctors at Great Lakes Naval Station near Chicago after being assigned there.

"He had lost 40 pounds, had a three-inch mass sticking out of his abdomen, his vision was blurred and he couldn't eat," Mrs. Nunley said. "But the doctor at Great Lakes told him there was nothing wrong, except in his head and warned, 'Don't come back here.'

Mrs. Nunley said that incident occurred on Jan. 7. Two days later, she sent a letter to the Navy and on Jan. 11 Navy officials discovered that Mr. Nunley was suffering from cancer. They said then that he might live only two weeks.

"My son was humiliated and degraded. When he went to the

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Look at the 'Shocking' Jim Nutt

By Emily Genauer

YORK—A certain excitement had been stirred by the Museum's announcement of its first exhibition of the work of Jim Nutt, the best-known member of a group of artists known as the who."

Connoisseurs are familiar with his colleagues work, while not strictly now, bears ideological and similarities from ex-

**et Conductor
es for Sweden**

COW, Sept. 20 (UPI)—Lady Roshdestvensky, the conductor, has gone to take up a three-year post with the Stockholm Concert Orchestra. Mrs. Roshdestvensky, who is also a pianist, was guest conductor of the Stockholm Philharmonic last fall.

February this year the government canceled a Britain by Mr. Roshdestvensky, who was to conduct the Symphony Orchestra in

deportation today and other days this year indicate a Soviet approach to the of allowing Soviet artists ed visits abroad.

hibitions in the Midwest going back to 1968. Their ideas traveled to Venice a couple of years ago, when Nutt had all to himself an important section of the U.S. pavilion at that international show.

But to the general public and even to many artists, Nutt is new. They will be seeing at the Whitney for the first time his scatological, painted cartoons, part subway graffiti, part comic-strip figures flat as if a steamroller had run over them.

Nutt's paintings are colored contour drawings—and good drawings, too, if a measure of quality in the artist's ability to realize his intention. The intention here is what the exhibition's catalogue calls "stereotypes of 'hooked bow-wow' taste." Nutt sets his figures against plain backgrounds or patterned to simulate powdered Linoleum or gaudy mechanical stencils. It's meant to be shocking. But it's just a tiresome domestication of art.

Goya, Callot, Bosch

Dada is only one of the forebears the catalogue cites in support of Nutt's significance. Goya is mentioned, and Callot, along with Bosch. The comparison is less than convincing. Those four were artists of tremendous sophistication bringing boundless technical skill and imagination to depicting their nightmare visions.

Nutt, whose training was presumably sound enough (art school of the Chicago Art Institute)

simulates the gaucheries of primitivism.

It doesn't work. The appeal of Le Douanier Rousseau (also cited in comparison) lies in his total innocence. And to depict corruption takes skill, honesty summoned. George Grosz did it, to make a more recent figure.

Miro is also mentioned—and that is not nearly as far-fetched.

Persian miniature painting is brought into the case, too, as are Stuart Davis, Max Ernst, the Japanese print-maker Shikaku, African sculpture, Peruvian pottery and weaving, New Guinea carving, Eskimo, pop artists, and the medieval masters Duccio and di Paolo.

Concluding the roster of influences summoned to substantiate the importance of Nutt is Friedrich Schröder-Sonnenstern.

The catalogue says "Friedrich Schröder-Sonnenstern, the son of a Lithuanian coachman, is noted for his anti-social behavior and has at times been interned as a dangerous lunatic. In 1949, with

out previous experience, he began to make colored drawings."

Who could be shocked today by the splintered world of the cubists, by angles of pigment from Jackson Pollock, by the double-image facets of Dali, by Masson's animals devouring themselves?

Even the hole Claes Oldenburg once dug beside the Metropolitan Museum as an example of pop sculpture seems plausible by the standards of world events.



Jim Nutt's "Toot Toot Woo Woo" in plexiglas.

THEATER IN LONDON: American Sam Shepard's Rootless 'Action'

By John Walker

DON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—From this side of the Atlantic, Sam Shepard has always had the most American of rights, plunged straight into main currents of myth and magic, transforming a familiar experience into a unique of people existing either at the edge of civilization, as Western gunfighters, of furthest bounds, with heroes involved in science-fiction excursions and invasions. It is probably too much a of writing to suggest that stay in Britain, cutting off from his roots, is having effect on his writing; it is nonetheless true that his play "Action" at the Royal's Theatre Upstairs is among most interesting works.

Four characters—two men, tallly dressed, both with heads, and two women, different in their personal inhabit some rustic limbo

following a breakdown in normal life or, at least, a desperate return to the land.

They are an inadequate community, surrounded by other small self-enclosed communities, each looking inward and out of touch with the other. The setting suggests some post-nuclear holocaust drama although, from internal evidence, the play appears to be set in 1965.

Waiting for Dinner

It is Christmas. The four are waiting for a dinner of turkey with no trimmings, since a frost has killed all their vegetables. In the background, colored lights blink on and off on a small Christmas tree that is otherwise bare. The occasion for them is as empty—their concern is only for food. There is no particular significance in the event, just as there is none in their lives.

They are paranoid, obsessional—"that's all that covers me," says one, pointing in terror at his skin—with short memory spans and

no knowledge of a future. But they are also disconnected from the present.

It is possible to read into this play many meanings. It could be taken as satire on rural communities, as a call for some sort of Wall Whittemore brotherhood, as suggesting a belief in, or a rejection of, the importance of ritual, as a work about the need for a historical consciousness, the necessity to understand and comprehend the past in order to live out the present. Or it could mean none of these things. Plays that can mean all things to all men suggest a confusion in the mind of the author. And, as a surrealistic work, it lacks precisely the quality of surprise.

Moments That Work

There are a few moments that work. Stephen Moore's speech in which he recalls his childhood as a prison in which he was allowed to make no choices and from which he escaped through defiance, so

that suddenly he was in a wider world where everyone—judges, police, social workers—seemed concerned about him, does brilliantly turn conventional thinking topsy-turvy.

And there's an absurd scene in which Stephen Rea, standing on a chair, suddenly sees a fish on the floor; it has been thrown out of a bucket of well water and is worried lest people think he's taken refuge up there because he's frightened of the fish.

In his concentration on everyday activities—the characters give their full attention to such tasks as moving chairs or sweeping the floor—Mr. Shepard suggests some of the same realistic concern as Peter Handke, the belief that each human action is as important as the last, or as first. The play has a nihilistic core, for its people are not complete. Their actions have no mind behind them, just as their thoughts have no body.

Under Nancy Meckler's stolid direction, the acting lacks vitality and Mr. Shepard's accustomed ebullience of language is also tamed, making for a disappointing evening.

At the ICA's Terrace Theatre, a new company, Actors Unlimited, has revived to little effect Joseph O'Connor's "The Iron Harp," a play written in the 1950s dealing with the Irish troubles of the 1920s. The influence of Sean O'Casey lies heavily upon it.

"Mr. Wheeler, with his quicksilver dialogue and snug construction, has set simmering a quiet, cozy Manhattan orbit of friendship and dependence centering on a charismatic man, an obscure publishing director," says Thompson. "Even with a loose center, in casting (Mark Feldman plays the hero), it says much about human need and selfishness, combined." Philip Lawrence, Richard Seff, Courtney Burr and Ruth Livingston are among those taking part.

The play is full of undigested symbolism—its central character is a blinded IRA leader constantly making speeches about how it is easier to see in the dark—and strains after poetic effect, with endless rhapsodizing by the minor characters, emerging from the Celtic twilight.

It subjugates its theme to the mechanics of a thriller-like plot involving a love affair between an Irish girl and a captured British soldier who is condemned to death and sacrifice the moral

issues it raises to a gib, essentially theatrical irony.

Mr. O'Connor, best known as an excellent actor, does not help matters by directing his own play at a plodding pace although he must have been handicapped by the poor acting of many in the cast. In the main roles, John Castle, Maureen O'Brien and David Horovitch are competent.

At the Phoenix Theatre, Dame Edith Evans has returned briefly in her delightful show, "Dame Edith Evans and Friends," in which she relives some of the highlights of her long distinguished career.

At the Cambridge Theatre, Brian Eix celebrated his 25 years in the theater with "A Bit Between the Teeth," an undernourished farce.

Three weeks ago, a brick was

Run-of-Mill Thieves Involved**Art Thefts Increase in New York**

By Emanuel Perlmutter

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—

A week ago burglars broke the windows of three art galleries and antique shops on Madison Avenue and stole sculpture and other works of art valued at about \$25,000.

Madison Avenue between 57th and 58th streets is the heart of New York's art market. Owners said that thefts from their establishments have been endemic in recent months.

Police officials admitted that there has been a recent increase in art thefts. They blamed it on the devalued dollar, the increased prices commanded by works of art, the willingness of some dealers to buy stolen items, and the reluctance of the gallery owners to put bars on their windows.

The dealers contend that to bar their windows would keep the works of art from public view, which they depend upon to attract customers.

Detective Robert Volpe, who is

the New York City Police Department expert on art identification, said thieves working in groups also were breaking into townhouses which possess valuable paintings and sculptures and selling them through members of organized crime who have the money and the contacts with those who can dispose of them.

Even the run-of-the-mill burglar is stealing art works.

Mr. Volpe said, "Petty thieves who break into apartments and who used to be interested only in cash and jewels are now taking whatever art works they can find. The mug who used to rip off a store window to steal an electric toaster is now choosing galleries and antique shops for his target."

Last Friday, burglars broke a window in the Hutschenreuter-Hutton Gallery and stole a bronze sculpture by George Kolbe appraised at \$15,000.

On Saturday, one or more

thieves broke a window of the George Schwartz Ltd. Gallery and stole an antique lamp priced at \$2,000 and four bronze figures estimated at more than \$9,000.

Two burglars smashed a window of the Walker F. Altschul antique shop on Sunday and stole two bronzes. However, they touched off a burglar alarm and fled, dropping their loot in the street, when a police car approached.

The Los Angeles Philharmonic,

directed by Zubin Mehta, will

give a benefit for the striking

employees in Venice or in nearby

Mestre. The orchestra is touring

in Germany and is due in Ven-

ice Monday.

Frankfurt Ballet

The ballet of the Frankfurt Opera will make its first appear-

ance outside Germany with four

programs in Birmingham, En-

gland, from Sept. 25 to 26. One

program includes "Charade" by

the company's director, Alfonso

Català, to music by Schubert and

Jacques Offenbach, and a work

by the troupe's ballet master,

Kent Stowell, to music by Scott

Joplin and Stravinsky. The sec-

ond program comprises Balan-

chine's "Serenade" and Català's

"Perspectives," to music by Faure.

Mr. Volpe said that major works of art which were stolen were generally recovered because it was difficult to sell them. But he added that it was more difficult with those not sufficiently rare and known to arouse suspicion. He said the minor works usually showed up eventually in other galleries and antique shops.

Art in West Germany

Among current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West Germany are "Photography as a Medium," Haus am Waldsee, Berlin (through Nov. 3); Tadaaki Kuwayama, Folkwang Museum, Essen (to Oct. 8); Robert Rauschenberg, Haus Lange Museum, Krefeld (Sept. 25-Nov. 17); 22d Annual Exhibition of the German Artists Federation, Mainz (Oct. 12-Nov. 24); "Committed Painting," Kunstverein (Oct. 15-Nov. 17), and "The Great Painters," Haus der Kunst (Nov. 1-Jan. 13), both in Munich.

VENICE, Sept. 20 (AP)—Strik-

ing employees of Venice's finan-

cially troubled La Fenice Oper-

house have occupied the theater,

forcing cancellation of concer-

s by the Chicago Symphony Or-

chestra and the Los Angeles

Philharmonic.

The company of 350 has not

been paid in three months and

employees said they would occu-

py the building "to the bitter end."

A spokesman for the theater

said today that spectators were

given back their money for a

concert scheduled last night by

the Chicago Symphony, and two

concerts to be given next week by the Los Angeles Philharmonic were cancelled in advance.

The Los Angeles Philharmonic,

directed by Zubin Mehta, will

give a benefit for the striking

employees in Venice or in nearby

Mestre. The orchestra is tour-

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in Germany and is due in Ven-

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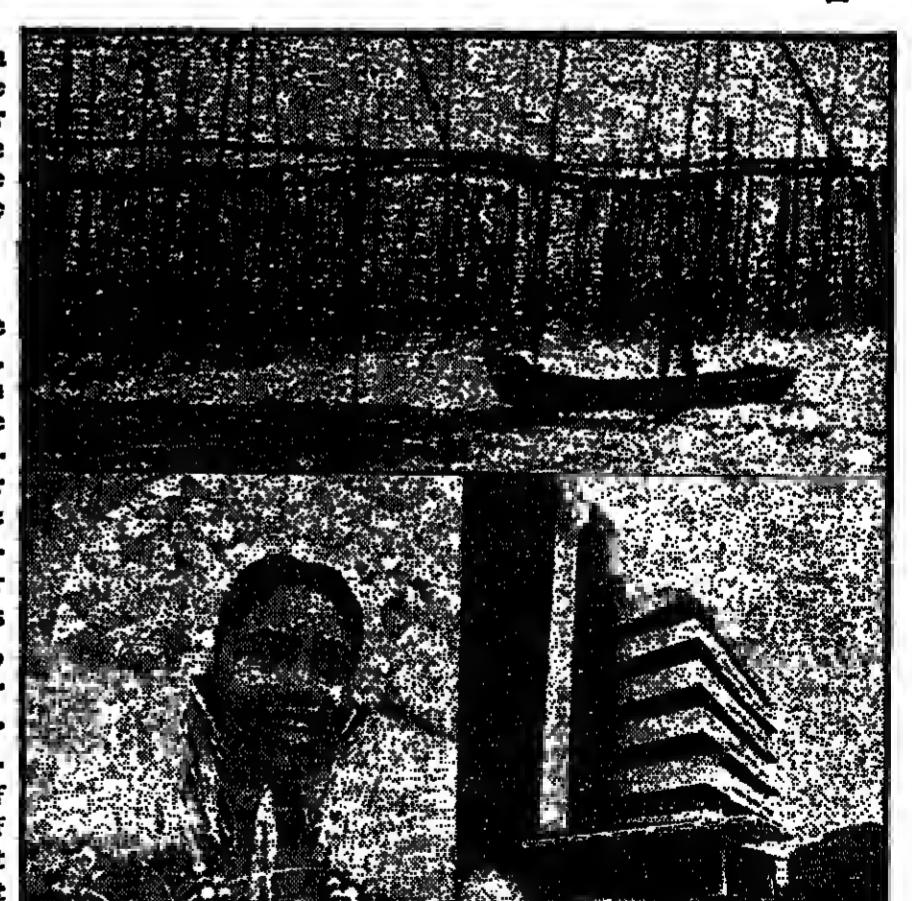
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-22, 1974

Page 11

*amani Wants Cut***Rise in Oil Prices**
n by OPEC Official

Sept. 20 (AP).—The general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) predicts a 12 per cent increase in Jan-

Abdel Rahman Khene

s Saudi Arabia to ac-

per cent control of

American Oil Co. (Aramco's largest single oil

firm, before the end of

ne's statement came in

w published today by

independent newspaper

e gave the interview in

re OPEC's ministerial

ded last week to freeze

t level of crude prices

by 3.5 per cent sent the

royalties paid by oil

to producing nations,

ne said Saudi Arabia's

g itself from OPEC's

resolution was not

a dispute with the rest

12 member nations over

issue.

Saudi Arabia's attitude is re-

ts current negotiations

0 per cent control of

which are expected to

conclusion before the

year," Mr. Khene said.

Temporary

rabi last June acquired

t of Aramco under what

is described as a

al arrangement." This

indicated the Saudis

ng a bigger share.

the negotiations

present on the amount

sation Saudi Arabia is

Aramco's parent com-

er the remaining 40 per

cent companies are Ex-

aco, Standard Oil of

i and Mobil Oil.

Arabia's total control of

will be a major develop-

ment it will strengthen

ion of national oil comp-

ies marketing the crude,"

he said.

Arab producing na-

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a 60 per cent share of

concessions. But this

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nd for further information:

Turning to the oil prices issue, Mr. Khene said OPEC oil ministers would meet in Vienna Dec. 12 to consider the level of prices for the first quarter of 1975.

The conference is expected to take into consideration the rise in inflation and a matching rise in oil price will be decided automatically," Mr. Khene said.

Some experts estimate an inflation rise of 12 per cent, it is expected that the same figure will be adopted for the oil price increase," he added.

Asked whether such a decision might split the powerful organization, Mr. Khene said a member nation was not bound to abide by a resolution it did not vote for.

This appeared to be an indication that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, may not abide by the anticipated price increase next January.

Campaign Ends

Saudi Arabia has long campaigned to lower oil prices, but it recently seemed to have dropped the campaign, setting for a freeze of the current price.

Mr. Khene said other OPEC members have committed themselves to cut back production if Saudi Arabia boosted output to a level that would depress prices.

This offered a new explanation for Saudi Arabia's decision last month to shave a massive oil auction that was expected to press prices down.

Mr. Khene denied published reports that a Algerian President Houari Boumedienne intervened personally with King Faisal to stop the Saudi campaign for lower prices.

Asked about press reports of a split within Saudi officials themselves on the issue, Mr. Khene said, "I noticed nothing of the sort."

Lower Prices Seen

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ).

Once Saudi Arabia completes

its 100 per cent takeover of Aramco market prices for Saudi crude

should drop below current levels,

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi

Arab's oil minister, said today.

At a press conference here

sheikh Yamani said that when the take-over takes effect, "market prices will replace posted prices" for Saudi crude.

He added that "knowing our policy this price would have to be less than Saudi Arabia's present buyback price."

Saudi Arabia currently has a

buyback price, which is the cost



Abdel Rahman Khene

Stock Market Trend in U.S.**Is 'Alarming'****SEC Official Warns Of U.S. Borrowing**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Securities and Exchange Commission chairman Ray Garrett Jr. said today that the securities industry is in "an alarming downward trend" and that increased government borrowing added to problems in raising investment capital.

In a paper submitted to Treasury Secretary William Simon, Mr. Garrett said the impact of heavier government borrowing should be taken into consideration in discussions about the economy and inflation.

He noted that from 1971 to 1973, corporate offerings declined by \$12 billion while U.S. government and agency offerings increased by \$8 billion.

A second factor that anti-inflation policy should consider, Mr. Garrett said, is that there is a close inverse relationship between interest rates on Treasury bills and stock prices.

There is a close inverse relationship between interest rates on Treasury bills and stock prices, Mr. Garrett said.

"We think deliberations on the economy and inflation should take these factors into consideration," he reported.

The securities industry, he said, is in "an alarming downward trend." Noting the losses suffered by New York Stock Exchange firms both in 1973 and the first half of this year, Mr. Garrett said "it does not appear that the industry is simply suffering through the low point in this profitability cycle, offsetting the high point in the late 1960s."

"Our preliminary data indicate

that the return on equity in the industry currently is well below that experienced at the bottom of the previous cycle and about one-tenth of the median rate of the past seven years."

Mr. Garrett attributed the market's hesitation in part to the report as it opened for trading that the consumer price index advanced last month at the fastest pace in a year. Brokers also reported disappointment that First National City Bank held its prime rate at 12 per cent. The earlier rally was credited in part to hopes the rate would soon come down.

However, analysis said there was still some encouragement in continuing short-term interest rate declines.

Southern was the most active issue on the NYSE, closing at 10 3/8, up 3/8. Turnover included several large blocks of the issue. Yesterday it was announced that an offering of 17.5 million shares of the issue had been oversubscribed and the books closed.

The American Stock Exchange closed up 0.58 to 66.07.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 33 3/4, down 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.38 to 59.17.

In bond market action today government coupons moved ahead by up to 1/2 point, bringing the rise in prices over the week to around one full point in

to last spring, a fairly

broad front in the money markets.

Institutions held more

than those in any other single

European country, with \$83 billion, the Technimetrics report,

which also noted that in many

nations a large majority of money

managers polled anticipated increasing their U.S. investments

during the next three years.

For Britain the survey showed

\$8 billion of U.S. equities and

obligations held by institutional investors.

In its report, "European financial institutions, a study of their involvement in U.S. securities," Technimetrics says detailed data for the study was received from 49 per cent of the 350 largest institutions in Europe.

Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, asked the heads

of the three main banks—Banco di Roma, Credito Italiano and Banco Commerciale Italiano—to intervene but only Banco di Roma was willing to undertake the responsibility at that time.

Last weekend, after the ex-

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	77 244 Diversy 70 13 42 1 1 1 1	77 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	78 244 Dilyln Car 13 42 1 1 1 1	78 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	79 244 Domir Petr 13 42 1 1 1 1	79 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	80 244 Downsys 25 13 42 1 1 1 1	80 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	81 244 Draw Nati 13 42 1 1 1 1	81 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	82 244 DrivFair 40 13 42 1 1 1 1	82 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
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1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	84 244 DurTst 25s 13 42 1 1 1 1	84 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	85 244 DurlyTr 68s 13 42 1 1 1 1	85 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AllianTR 88t 3 3 7/4 7/4 7/4 7/4	86 244 Dynell 48t 13 42 1 1 1 1	86 244 Delin Ind 13 42 1 1 1 1	2 31/4 31/4+ 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
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1/2 AftHitch 25c 3 15 9/4 9/4 9/4 9/4	88 244 EriScheb 26 12 7 4 3/4 3/4 3/4	88 244 Layte Radio 3 19 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4	12 11/4 11/4+ 1/4	4 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AftHitch 25c 3 15 9/4 9/4 9/4 9/4	89 244 EasonO 10r 12 7 4 3/4 3/4 3/4	89 244 LeaMaur 36 5 11 2/4 2/4 2/4 2/4	12 11/4 11/4+ 1/4	4 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
1/2 AftHitch 25c 3 15 9/4 9/4 9/4 9/4	90 244 EasonO 10r 12 7 4 3/4 3/4 3/4	90 244 LeeRan 34b 5 11 2/4 2/4 2/4 2/4	12 11/4 11/4+ 1/4	4 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4	5 1/4 1/4
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Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide information.

Comment.

James Reston, C.L.
Sulzberger,
Joseph Kraft, Russell
Baker, Art Buchwald —

ACROSS

- 1. Vanda city
- 2. It was adored
- 3. Adherents to perfection
- 4. Track star of '68
- 5. Left: Prefix
- 6. Duchamp's nude, in a way
- 7. Quickly
- 8. Ward
- 9. Dawn reddish
- 10. Once around the track
- 11. Prototype
- 12. Standard
- 13. Battering ram
- 14. Building annex
- 15. See duck
- 16. Formerly, once
- 17. Diminutive endings
- 18. Salamander
- 19. London area
- 20. Estate unit
- 21. Exit, in
- 22. Scottish law
- 23. Biblical land
- 24. Native: Suffix
- 25. Great
- 26. Dice numbers
- 27. Cut off
- 28. Counterpart
- 29. Type casting
- 30. Mold
- 31. Sandbank
- 32. After one and due
- 33. Christian
- 34. In the sun
- 35. What Farragut damned
- 36. Clash
- 37. Ore slag
- 38. Small flag
- 39. Transmitters
- 40. Bus-driver's adviser

DOWN

- 1. Above in conversation
- 2. D'Azur, for one
- 3. Culture medium
- 4. Miles west
- 5. Overdue debt
- 6. Meadow sounds
- 7. Royal boxer
- 8. City, in Scotland
- 9. Old Thai coin
- 10. Polyester
- 11. Alphabet member: Abb.
- 12. "Pupilis acariorum" uneven
- 13. Irelano sitworn
- 14. Stream of consciousness
- 15. Thur. Ebon
- 16. Gowin nest
- 17. Steiner
- 18. John's
- 19. Hotwater wall
- 20. The blank
- 21. Dringinkis opposite
- 22. Maran
- 23. Tipoff
- 24. Ideology
- 25. Remain
- 26. Okinawa
- 27. Arg. Africa
- 28. Sogno
- 29. Sea lat. 010
- 30. Tool
- 31. Pata
- 32. Sea
- 33. Unflorito
- 34. Urian
- 35. Hocita
- 36. Overtire
- 37. Fallalis
- 38. Alat
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- 659. Gau
- 660. Gau
- 661. Gau
- 662. Gau
- 663. Gau
-

Orioles Take 1st Place; Pirates Trim Cards' Lead

Yanks Defeated, 7-0

By Bob Addie

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates had back into serious consideration in the League East last night, out-muscling the Cardinals' lead to 4-3, and whittling the Cardinals' lead to 1-0.

After trailing 4-3 in the seventh, finally

the power that has created a team bat-

ter of .275, best in the league by scoring

in the seventh, three on Richie Hebner's

Al Hrabosky, the hero of the Tuesday

night, the Pirates had to call on their

34-year-old Dave Giusti, returning to

12 days of inactivity because of a bad

left patellar fracture and then had to

suspect that had the crowd

at the edge of its seats.

It started the ninth with a single and

we crossed up the Pirates with a perfect

moving Brock to second. Now Giusti

trouble became us he had to face Reggie

Simmons and Joe Torre.

It took Smith and Simmons before Brock

had pulled a double steal. Torre had a

then a called strike, a missed swing

or his whiff to end the game.

hardly a pitchers' battle as both sides

the green carpet that passes for artificial

three Rivers Stadium. Each team got 15

St. Louis used six pitchers, starting with

Bruce Kison was the drum major in

of four Pittsburgh pitchers.

Scored Twice

He scored twice in the second on three

and an error. They made it 3-0 in the

thirds by Willie Stargell, Bob Robertson

er, and a perfect game until Brock singled to

fourth. The major leagues all-time base-

was wiped out on a double play before

Kirk and Simmons doubled him home.

is moved in front, 4-2, and chased Kison

he runs in the fifth on four singles and

out.

Pittsburgh seventh, Manny Sanguillen and

singled with one out. Hrabosky relieved

and was greeted by

Richie Zisk walked and the first pitch for

home of the year to

a five-run inning.

It yielded three runs in

an inning three

in he yielded in his

games. Of course, in

those games he pitched

better.

He scored twice in the

singles by Smith and

manners and a double

tell. Giusti came in at

and yielded a harmless

to Hrabosky.

American Conference

Miami (0-1) at Buffalo (1-0)—

Dolphins expect Nick Buoniconti and

Mercury Morris to start, after

having missed opener; defense

should be steamed up after giving

up 373 yards. O. J. Simpson

(sprained ankle) reported as proba-

ble, but Bills may rely more on

Joe Ferguson passing, particularly

with confidence from comeback

against Oakland. Choice: Dolphins

by 9.

Pittsburgh (0-0) at Denver (0-1)

Steelers defense registered six

opening-game sacks, and Joe Gil-

lman should be over any jitters.

Browns played Rams tough in

opener, and return of Haven

Moses will strengthen passing

game. Steelers by 7 1/2.

Kansas City (1-0) at Oakland (0-1)

Nate Allen will replace Jim

Linhart at cornerback for Chiefs,

but Woody Green, rookie running

back, may be out. Raiders' defense

gave ground against Bills; Bubba

Smith will join front four. Raiders

by 6 1/2.

Houston (1-0) at Cleveland (0-1)

I don't know how much

character other teams have shown," coa-h Sid Gillman said

after his opening-game victory.

"But this team showed some real

class." Oilers already have matched

their victory output of last year, but are bursting on defensive

line. Lynn Dickey, 19-26 last

week, again will start, along with

rookie rookie, Ronnie Coleman

(21 rushes for 123 yards). It

can't get much worse for Browns:

Mike Phipps was sacked five

times by Bengals and wound up

with a net of 3 yards passing.

Browns by 9 1/2.

Cincinnati (0-1) at Philadelphia (0-1)

Chargers may go on with a

rookie Jesse Prentiss or Don Horn

at quarterback. Bengals were

only 1 for 8 on third-down plays

in 23-7 rout of Browns but who

cares when you have Isaac Curtis

on second down (five receptions,

17 yards)? Bengals by 19.

National Conference

St. Louis (1-0) at Washington (1-0)

Cardinals gave Roman Gabriel

short completions but no long

gains; loss of Dave Butz for the

game.

Arizona State, ranked No. 10,

has been tabbed a 21-point favor-



THEFT AVOIDED—Don Baylor of Baltimore attempts a steal of second base, but Sandy Alomar of New York made the tag on Thurman Munson's throw, and Baylor was out.

How Pro Football Shapes Up This Weekend

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT)—

After a surprising opening of

regular-season play last week,

answers to a number of ques-

tions could emerge from this

weekend's National Football Lea-

gue lineup. Here is the schedule,

with won-lost records in par-

theses.

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لسان العرب

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,518

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

Established 1887

Jordanians Boycott Conference Geneva

UT, Sept. 22 (NYT).—
is suspending all participation at a Middle East
to protest an agreement
reached in Cairo yesterday
Syria and the Palestine
Organization that rec-
the PLO as the sole repre-
tive of the Palestinian

government announcement
st by Amman radio today Jordan has "frozen" its
ation in the projected
conference and refused
part in a coordination
with Egypt, Syria and
O.

Hussein today informed
jet and American ambas-
of the Jordanian decision,
tated said.

United States and
the Union are the co-sponsors
Genera Conference on the
East, which is expected to
1 later this year or early
ar. The three Arab coun-
bo lost territory in the 1967
gypt, Syria and Jordan—
been invited to the con-
along with Israel.
communicative issues after
Cairo meeting yesterday
that an independent Palest-
entity should be estab-
on Palestinian territory
may be recovered from

an considered the com-
ue as a backing down by
on an agreement reached
y at a meeting in Alexan-
between King Hussein and
an President Anwar Sadat
agreement declared that
LO represented the Palest-
s with the exception of
iving in Jordan. This
application, covered those
ng on the West Bank,
was part of Jordan until
upation by Israel in 1967.

Alexandria" Agreement,
more endorsed Kling
e's insistence on a dis-
ment of forces with Is-
before the Geneva confer-
convenes. Under the
d arrangement, Jordan
Israel to withdraw its
several miles west of the
Jordan to allow the re-
lment of Jordanian admin-
stration in the evacuated
y.

Cairo declaration yester-
it only negated Jordanian
itation of some of the
plans but in effect barred
ishment of Jordanian
stration on the West Bank
or of an independent
entity after the ter-
is given up by Israel.

0 Million Added Budget in Israel

USALEM, Sept. 22 (Reu-
The Israeli Cabinet today
ed a supplementary bud-
1.4 million Israeli pounds
million), an increase of
ent on the original budget
present fiscal year.
due to higher wages and
ditional war loan levied on
tax since the approval
original budget in June.
abinet expects to collect \$700
more than originally
ded.

Lord Chalfont Resigns From Labor Party

ONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—
Chalfont, a former min-
tonight resigned from the
party because of his con-
over what he considers the
g influence of its left

letter to Prime Minister
Wilson, Lord Chalfont
e was also concerned about
dominance by the larger
unions of wide areas of
making including Common
policy.

Chalfont was minister
in the Foreign Office
two Labor administrations
Mr. Wilson between 1964
70. He was concerned
disarmament and Common
affairs. His resignation occurred 18

on to Enter spital Today

CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept.
(PTI).—Former President
Nixon spent a quiet day
on the eve of his hos-
tation for treatment of
itis.

6-room section on the sixth
of Long Beach Memorial
has been reserved, two
for Mr. Nixon and his
y and the remainder for the
Service and other uses.
length of Mr. Nixon's stay
indeterminate. A hospital official
yesterday it would be at
three days.



United Press International.
Egyptian Ambassador to UN Esmat Abdel Meguid ad-
dresses General Assembly—including Israel's Yosef Tekoah.

'Palestinian Question' Is Put on UN's Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept.
22 (NYT).—The General As-
sembly, in an unusual Saturday
meeting, decided to hold a full-
fledged debate on the "Palestinian
question," despite an impassioned
protest by Israel that it would
increase tensions in the Middle
East.

No formal vote was taken as
the assembly's plenary session
adopted the agenda for a 13-
week meeting, as proposed by its
steering body, the General Com-
mittee.

The Palestinian discussion will
be Item No. 108 on the assembly
agenda comprising 110 different
subjects. An earlier draft agenda
contained 113 items.

The present session's general
debate, Item No. 9 on its agenda,
will open tomorrow. Secretary of
State Henry Kissinger will be one
of the first speakers, outlining
U.S. international policies.

In addition to discussing the
world's economic problems, es-
pecially the interdependence of
energy and food crises, Mr. Kis-
singer is expected to devote part
of his address to the situation in
the Middle East.

Last week all 20 Arab states in
the UN, and many African and
Communist countries, requested that
the Palestinian question be
debated at the current assembly
session as a separate item.

Yesterday, the Israeli delegate,
Yosef Tekoah, warned the as-
sembly that "the inscription of

the item on the agenda is poison-
ing the atmosphere in the Middle
East at a time when what is
needed most is a relaxation of the
acutely tense relationships there."

Mr. Tekoah said that a debate
on the Palestinian question "and
its foregone conclusions, resulting
from the mechanical and one-
sided majority, could deal a
crippling blow to the current ef-
forts toward a just and durable
peace" in the Middle East.

He charged that the sponsors
of the request for a special debate

on Palestine were in effect
backing "another organization
committed to the destruction of a
member state of the United Na-
tions," the Palestinian Liberation
Organization.

The delegates of Egypt, Iraq
and Jordan accused Israel of
systematically violating the rights
of the Palestinian people. The
demand for a discussion on the
specific question of Palestine was
upheld also by the delegate of
China, Huang Hua.

At the end of the exchanges
on the Palestinian questions, the
Assembly president, Abdellatif
Bouteflika of Algeria, ruled that
the request for a full-fledged
debate had been accepted "without objection," disregarding
the protest by Israel.

A separate assembly debate on
"The Situation in the Middle
East" is to be held after the
Palestinian debate, as item
No. 108 of the agenda.

Honduras Death Toll Passes 5,000 in Wake of Hurricane

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras,
Sept. 22 (AP).—A shortage of air-
craft and fuel is threatening the
lives of survivors of Hurricane
Fifi who have been clinging to
trees and rooftops for more than
four days, authorities said today.

Authorities said the confirmed
death toll from the storm had
risen to 5,000 and they estimated
that it might double.

"There just isn't enough aviation
fuel to carry out operations," said
an air force officer with the Hon-
duran National Emergency Com-
mittee said. "We need helicopters
desperately. There are only
seven in operation."

Another officer said, "It is an
unbelievable disaster. We need
fuel and aircraft soon or we will
lose thousands more stranded on
rooftops and in trees."

A Honduran Air Force spokes-
man said that besides the seven
helicopters there were only 15
fixed-wing aircraft available for
rescue operations.

The emergency committee esti-
mated that 600,000 persons had
been left homeless by the hur-
ricane, which raked Honduras on
Thursday with 110-mile-an-hour
winds. Workers were burning
corpses to prevent outbreaks of
typhoid.

A committee official said at
least 80 per cent of the banana,
sugar cane and bean crops were
destroyed. He estimated that at
least 75 per cent of the homes
and 90 per cent of the roads in
the hard-hit northwestern sector of
the country were destroyed by
flood waters.

The figures indicate that Hur-
ricane Fifi will rank as the third
or fourth most devastating storm
in recent history. A cyclone in
1968 killed 300,000 in East Paki-
stan, the worst such disaster of
the century. Hurricane Flora
killed 7,000 in 1963 in Haiti.

- Towns Destroyed -

Rescue workers continued to
find bodies in the town of Choloma
where flood waters broke a
dam, sending a wall of water,
earth and rocks crashing down
into the town as its inhabitants
slept. Officials said 2,700 corpses
had been found there so far.
The town had an estimated popula-
tion of 5,000 to 7,000.

The waters of the rivers that
run past Choloma were unable to
flow into the sea due to the
waves whipped up by Hurricane
Fifi, an official said. The waves
backed up in the form of a
hill close to Choloma, which
served as a temporary dam.
When the dam burst it cast
earth, water and rocks on the
town.

"Out of the total population, 1
died if 15 per cent survived," a
committee spokesman said after
visiting the area.

In the Caribbean coastal town
of Ceiba, the discovery of 200

Cholera Death Toll
In Portugal Up to 37

LISBON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The
state secretary for health reported
yesterday that 341 cases of
cholera and four deaths occurred
in Portugal from Sept. 4-17. The
unofficial total is more than
1,600 cases and 37 deaths since
the outbreak was reported in
May.

The government agency gave
no breakdown, but said the num-
ber of new cases declined 25 per
cent compared to previous two-
week reporting periods.

Lord Chalfont's resignation is
expected to have a big impact on
the controversial question of
trade-union influence on Labor
party policies and on the issue
of Common Market membership.

The Conservative party has
been accusing the Labor govern-
ment of being under the domina-
tion of the trade unions, most of
which oppose Britain's mem-
bership in the EEC. The Labor
government has said it will renegotiate
the terms of Britain's mem-
bership.

Lord Chalfont's resignation is
expected to be used by the Con-
servative party in election-cam-
paign criticism of the Labor
party.

Listed his objections to wide
areas of Labor policy, Lord Chal-
font said in his letter: "I could not,
in all these circumstances,
declare myself in favor of the
return of a Labor government."

Lord Chalfont was not given
any office in Mr. Wilson's present
minority government.

Lord Chalfont, 54, played an
important part in the negotia-
tions which led to the 1968 East-
West treaty to ban the spread of
nuclear weapons.

Lord Chalfont, a former defense
correspondent of the Times of
London and a former senior army
officer, is a champion of British
membership in the Com-
mon Market.

more bodies brought the death
toll to 1,200. Workers continued to
find more bodies today.

A government official said the
town of Trujillo, with a population
of 3,000, "was completely de-
stroyed," and that in Cruz La-
guna, which had a population of
1,500, every house was washed
away and no one could be found.

The industrial areas in and
around San Pedro Sula were
reported to be "about 70 per cent
destroyed," an official said.

The government reported that

70 per cent of the fishing fleet
in the ports of Ceiba, Trujillo
and Puerto Cortez was destroyed.

U.S. Ambassador Phillip San-
chez inspected the stricken area
by plane for six hours yesterday
and reported that all large agricul-
tural valleys were under water
and "crops 90 to 100 per cent
ruined." He said he saw bodies
floating in flood waters and sur-
vivors clinging to trees and homes
surrounded by water.

"I don't doubt that the death
toll estimated by the government

—originally thought to be exces-
sively high—will now go even
higher than estimated," he said.

Mr. Sanchez said that no Amer-
icans were believed to be missing.
Medical supplies, food and
clothing were on the way from
the United States, Panama, Nic-
aragua, Guatemala, Canada, Vene-
zuela and other countries.

U.S. Air Force cargo planes yes-
terday flew a water purification
plant from the Canal Zone to
La Mesa Air Field near San Pedro
Sula and officials said that the

planes were to return with food
and relief supplies.

Numerous small planes flew
dozens of missions from La Mesa,
dropping food and medical sup-
plies to stranded survivors in the
surrounding countryside.

U.S. military helicopters were
scheduled to arrive in La Mesa
from the Canal Zone to rescue
survivors from rooftops and trees
and fly food supplies to other
survivors to keep them from over-
crowding refugee centers, officials
in San Pedro Sula said.



United Press International.
Boys wade near their home in Choloma, Honduras, which was devastated by wind and rain from Hurricane Fifi.

Pentagon Studies Cut of A-Weapons in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—
The Defense Department has
begun the first serious study in
the postwar period on whether to
reduce the large stockpile of nu-
clear weapons stationed in West-
ern Europe.

The assumption among senior
defense officials, including Secre-
tary of Defense James Schlesinger,
is that the study will lead to the
conclusion that on strictly
military grounds some of the nu-
clear weapons can and should be
withdrawn.

The problem, however, is re-
garded by Defense and State
Department officials as more
political than military. The un-
derlying question, as seen by of-
ficials, is whether the atomic
stockpile can be reduced without
causing political consternation
among the European allies, who
in an ambivalent way have be-
come dependent upon the regional
nuclear deterrent supplied by
the United States.

It almost boils down to a
question of whether we can wean
them, particularly the Germans,
away from their present depen-
dence.

While there has never been any

official breakdown, apparently
the majority of the weapons,
while technically under American
control, have been assigned to
allied forces for use in event of
war. This was suggested in a
Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee staff report, which noted
that the weapons are stored at
more than 100 sites in Europe,
with two-thirds of the sites con-
taining weapons to be used by
European forces.

In a symbolic sense, officials
believe, the 7,000 warheads have

assumed an importance somewhat
analogous to the 300,000 Amer-
ican troops stationed in Europe.

Just as American and European
officials have come to regard any
decrease in the troop strength as
signaling a reduced American
commitment to the Atlantic al-
liance, so European officials have
come to view any reduction in
the nuclear stockpile below 7,000
as a weakening of the American
nuclear deterrent in Europe.

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By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Secretary of State
Henry Kissinger did not reveal the
extent of the CIA's involve-
ment with labor unions and trade
groups in Chile during separate
briefings last week of Congress-
ional leaders and the Cabinet.
The sources have reported.

The sources said Mr. Kissinger
offered an emotional defense of
the CIA's clandestine operations
in Chile during the regular
Tuesday morning cabinet meet-
ing, explaining that "all we did
was support newspapers and
political opponents of Allende
who were under siege."

A similar description of the
CIA's role was offered by Presi-
dent Ford in a television news
conference Monday and again by
Mr. Kissinger during testimony
Thursday before the Senate For-
eign Relations Committee.

The New York Times has re-
ported that the CIA secretly
financed striking labor unions
and trade groups for more than
16 months before the government
of President Salvador Allende
was overthrown last September.



MIRED—The Greek freighter Star Capella lies stranded near the Burlington-Bristol Bridge in New Jersey, where it went aground while on its way to Philadelphia.

Associated Press

Kissinger Draws Strong Criticism in Congress for First Time

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—For the first time since becoming secretary of state, Henry Kissinger has found himself a target of sharp criticism on Capitol Hill.

These attacks, and some reports about tensions between Mr. Kissinger and President Ford's staff have caused concern to Mr. Kissinger's aides, some of whom believe that the secretary's year-long cordial relations with both Democrats and Republicans may be in trouble.

At the closed-door Senate Democratic caucus on Thursday, for instance, Mr. Kissinger was forced to defend himself against heated rebukes, the first time this has ever happened.

But the same aides insist that Mr. Kissinger, preparing for a hectic round of meetings at the United Nations during the next two weeks and a busy month of foreign travel in October, has not lost his composure.

Mr. Kissinger has not held a news conference or given any on-the-record interviews for more than a month.

An aide said that Mr. Kissinger was pleased with Mr. Ford's unexpected remarks to the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, praising the secretary of state and thereby seeking to halt rumors about his future.

"It should be emphatically understood that the secretary of state has my full support and the unquestioned backing of the American people," the President said.

This, however, had no influence on several senators who sharply criticized Mr. Kissinger the next day.

The most outspoken of them was Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., who has been waging a campaign to have the government cut off military aid to Turkey on the grounds that the use of U.S. equipment in Cyprus was illegal.

"Yes, he is a bright man, a facile man, an agile man, and he is clever with his use of words. But even he, the esteemed and prestigious secretary of state, is not above the law.

"If we have learned one thing in the wake of a two-year night-

mare, it is that no man is above the law. With what anguish and bitterness did we learn that lesson? But how quickly we learn and how quickly we forget."

State Department officials and other observers agree that congressional irritation with the administration's failure to stop Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, the decision by Mr. Kissinger to continue the military aid to Turkey—even if it means circumventing the letter of the law—and the recent revelations about U.S. involvement in the internal affairs of Chile have all hurt Mr. Kissinger.

The issue did not seem to trouble Mr. Kissinger's aides as much as the rumors which began about two weeks ago about the White House being disenchanted with him.

"I have a pretty good idea of what goes on, and the President and the secretary seem to me to have an excellent relationship," an aide said.

The secretary sees the President more hours each day than he did President Nixon," the aide said. "It's partly a tutorial session, to bring Ford up to snuff on current issues. Right now it's Soviet relations; last month it was the Middle East."

"That's why I don't understand where those reports come from in the columns and in some newspaper articles," he said.

Silence on CIA Aid in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

A number of senior House and Senate members are known to be angry at Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., who was permitted to read top-secret testimony on the CIA activities three months ago and later wrote a confidential letter, based on that testimony, to the chairman of two committees.

A source said that two of the congressmen present, Rep. Edward Hebert, D-La., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Rep. William Bray, R-Ind., a member of the Armed Services Intelligence subcommittee, both expressed considerable concern over the leak of classified information that led to the newspaper revelations two weeks ago of the CIA's involvement in Chile.

The Times's sources said that Mr. Kissinger, during his remarks at the congressional briefing, provided a similar rationale for CIA's involvement in Chile.

Despite Statements to Contrary

Nixon Aides Said to Suppress Military Report on My Lai

By Jack Taylor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Aides of former President Richard Nixon suppressed the Army's secret report on the My Lai massacre for several years despite public statements to the contrary, according to military sources in Washington.

They said that the decision to prohibit public release of the controversial 1970 report was made by White House officials over private recommendations by the Army that it be released.

Several sources, including the author of the report, Lt. Gen. William Peers (Ret.), said that an expected new plea to President Ford may result in release of the four-volume report.

The document is an outgrowth of an Army investigation, headed by Gen. Peers, into the initial cover-up of the 1968 massacre committed by U.S. troops in Vietnam. That probe led to charges against 14 officers, none of whom

responded to inquiries.

Pentagon sources suggested that the White House aides did not want the report made public because they feared it would revive the My Lai controversy.

The Army also had wanted portions of the report released—those dealing with improved charges against some officers—but officials are known to favor release of the remainder, including the report's basic findings.

Official spokesman at the White House, the Defense Department and the Department of the Army have repeatedly denied any White House involvement in suppressing the report. A spokesman for Army Secretary Howard Callaway said last week that the secretary would have no comment and would not repeat his earlier statement that the decision was his.

But an Army official, N.J. (Bill) Donohoe, a consultant to the chief of information, acknowledged that such reports were "exactly right. Quite accurate."

Gen. Peers, reached at his home in Kentfield, Calif., said that he learned the White House had ordered suppression of the report from Col. Bland West (ret.), who was his deputy during the inquiry and who is now an assistant general counsel for the Army. Col. West has not responded to inquiries.

The secretaries sees the President more hours each day than he did President Nixon," the aide said. "It's partly a tutorial session, to bring Ford up to snuff on current issues. Right now it's Soviet relations; last month it was the Middle East."

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LIGHT WORK—A workman, suspended from a crane, prepares a windmill to generate electricity for lighting the billboard that will welcome delegates to the World Energy Conference in Detroit, beginning today.

Pentagon Studies Reduction Of Nuclear Arms in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Finally, however, there is a crucial military difference between the need for the troops and the warheads. They maintain that the 200,000 troops are needed, at least for the time being, to maintain a military balance with the Warsaw Pact forces. But they argue that 7,000 warheads would be needed to maintain a credible deterrent or an effective nuclear force in time of war.

Some senior defense officials also are arguing that the stockpile is so large that the United States and its European allies might be self-deterring against using the warheads.

Starting almost 20 years ago, the stockpile was built up under a strategic concept, which in some ways still applies, that, if necessary to save Western Europe, virtually certain to result in the nuclear destruction of Western Europe. This concern came to head during the Cyprus crisis, when the Defense Department took steps to protect, and, if necessary, to retrieve atomic warheads stationed in Greece and Turkey.

What finally provoked a full-blown study was an amendment attached to the military authorization bill this year by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who is regarded among his colleagues as a leading authority on military matters in the Senate.

The Nunn amendment freezes the nuclear stockpile at its present size while the Defense Department carries out a review of nuclear strategy and requirements in Western Europe. He said in an interview that he had offered the amendment because the present nuclear stockpile in Europe had "just accumulated over a period of years" with its size arrived at "not on the basis of any logical analysis."

South Vietnam Marines Claim Hanoi Force 50% Destroyed

SAYON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—South Vietnamese marines wiped out half of a North Vietnamese battalion and drove the attackers across the truce line, a military spokesman said today.

The Communist forces fired a barrage of more than 5,000 mortar, rocket and artillery rounds west of Hué, the old imperial capital 400 miles north of Saigon. The spokesman said 261 Communist troops were killed in the battle.

Government losses were put at 10 killed and 31 wounded. The spokesman said that the marines were well dug in, which accounted for the low-priority casualty figures.

In action yesterday, Communist forces attacked a battalion of paratroopers near Danang and overran a village in the same province, military sources said.

The 24-hour battle was fought near Da Lat, 15 miles southwest of Danang. It left 14 paratroopers dead and about 60 wounded, the source said, out of a force of roughly 300. There was no report of Communist casualties.

Fifteen miles to the east, Communist forces overran Xuyen The village, the source said. Reports from the field said 10 civilians were wounded.

Both actions were fought in Quang Nam Province, 340 miles north of Saigon.

On the true front, Viet Cong officials blamed the United States for a threatened breakdown in food and transport for the international peace-keeping team in Vietnam at the end of June 30.

It was another record year for lending by the bank and its "soft loans" affiliate, the International Development Association. The \$4.4 billion in new loans, of which \$1.1 billion was from the affiliate, totaled substantially more than the purely economic development part of the dwindling U.S. foreign aid program. However, the United States has contributed 40 percent of the development association's funds, a share which is about to drop to 33 percent.

The bank's report this year stressed the "momentous change in the international economy" brought about by the explosion of world oil prices, general inflation and a "major upturn in global economic relationships."

It added, "Through the resulting confusion and controversy, one point is clear: The prospects

for the economic and social progress of a large number of developing countries direct impact of increases in economic

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S**Unconditional Amnesty Urged****War Resisters Meet, Assail Ford Bid**

Nora McCabe

TO, Sept. 22 (W.P.)—National conference of war resisters yesterday President Ford's "universal" unconditional amnesty program.

The day conference, which yesterday passed a resolution heartily rejecting the draft resisters and living in exile and "in the United States" for implementing the boycott.

be of Rebozo Broadened Include His Tax Returns

By Ronald Kessler

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (W.P.)—Investigation of Charles Rebozo by special prosecutor Jaworski has been set to determine if Mr. reported all his income purposes, sources familiar probe said.

Jaworski's office has issued more than 100 subpoenas in two months to obtain firms and individuals he had dealings with. A source said, in order his sources of income inditure.

Investigation initially focused Mr. Rebozo's friend, former President Nixon, had put to perform political contributions from billionaire Howard and Florida supermarket A. Davis.

State Watergate committee reported that at the time spent \$43,977 in cash ore and maintain Mr. Key Biscayne, Fla., home, funds available to him 1,000 in cash contributions Hughes and Mr. Davis committee also traced is left over from Mr. 1968 presidential campaign to money used to buy

Stock Market Bum Steer Restaurant

FRANCISCO, Sept. 22

A tradition at the Beach restaurant of Michel has been discontinued—it no longer serves Dow-Jones.

price of the dish was on the daily Dow-Jones of 30 industrial stocks New York Stock Ex-

change, but when the average Dow 700 late last month, the price below \$7.00. Michel's tossed in the an.

Unit Plans Cancel TV use for Bias

HINGTON, Sept. 22

The Federal Communications Commission has decided renew the license of the agency that operates the continental television stations.

Alabama because they history of discriminating blacks in both hiring and practices, informed said.

Decision was said to be time the FCC has failed a television license on of citizen complaints action performance.

According to a number ers, the decision was made in that it greatly tens the hand of citizens that are not satisfied their local television sta-

tion to deny the Educational Television its license was in 1970 on the grounds a system had hired vir blacks and had declined to cast television programs for adult blacks.

Korff Starting to Aid Nixon

SALEM, Sept. 22 (AP)—

Baruch Korff, an ardent of former President Nixon, said today he is establishing an International Justice Fund to pay non-legal fees. Rabbi aid the fund would ac-ations from persons in the world.

Rabbi, an American who fled the Jewish New York organization in United States called the National Committee for Fairness to

Troop Cuts

TO, Sept. 22 (AP)—For-ral gradually reduce its in this tiny colony not completely with forces. Mao's army under Lt. Col. Mai Gia announced. The strength forces is estimated at

For just \$12.00-\$14.50* a day you can enjoy the new Sheraton-Heathrow.

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LONDON AIRPORT

JAPANESE

In October, 1972

Hunt Says Prosecutor Barred Watergate Testimony Deal

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).

One of the original Watergate defendants has said that a month before the 1972 presidential election he was willing to tell all he knew about the origins of the bugging plot in exchange for leniency but that his offer was turned aside by the chief prosecutor in the case.

Howard Hunt Jr., who eventually pleaded guilty at the first Watergate trial in January, 1973, and two Nixon campaign officials, Gordon Liddy and James McCord Jr., were convicted. Hunt, who is free pending an appeal, wrote that Liddy had told him that Mr. Mitchell had urged the break-in at the Watergate.

Mr. Silber and his two assistants on the case, Seymour Glazier and Donald Campbell, have been accused by some members of Congress and elsewhere of failing to pursue from the beginning the possibility that higher-ups at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and the White House helped plan the Watergate bugging or cover up the responsibility for it.

Mr. Silber, now the acting U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, was nominated earlier this year by Mr. Nixon to fill that post on a permanent basis. "The scope of the Watergate prosecution over which he presided was a major issue at his confirmation hearings."

Hearings Adjourned

The Senate Judiciary Committee adjourned those hearings without a recommendation on the appointment. Last week, President Ford lent his endorsement to the nomination. Committee sources could not say when the hearings might be resumed.

In the first round of hearings, Mr. Silber testified at length about his strategy of obtaining convictions against all seven defendants in the Watergate break-in. This strategy was to seek court orders protecting the seven from self-incrimination, then compel their testimony before a federal grand jury.

His testimony, he said, would have included naming John Mitchell, the former attorney general and manager of former President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign, as the person he had been told had authorized the attempts to bug the Democratic National Committee's offices in the Watergate complex.

However, it was not until the spring of last year, several months after Mr. Nixon's landslide victory, that the seven were finally taken before the Watergate grand jury under grants of immunity.

The principal difficulty in cracking the Watergate case, Mr. Silber testified, was the lack of cooperation from the seven original defendants, particularly Hunt, Liddy and McCord, who were presumed to have the most to tell.



CHANGE IN PLANS—Marc Chagall notes revisions in his mosaic, "The Four Seasons," during one of his periodic visits as mosaacists construct it in Chicago.

President's Disregard of Advice Lamented**Nixon Pardon Harmful to Ford, Aides Say**

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (W.P.).

Two weeks after President Ford joined the public by abruptly pardoning former President Richard Nixon, Mr. Ford's intimates are conceding privately that the pardon's timing was a grave mistake which has seriously damaged the early period of the Ford presidency.

Associates' reconstruction of events leading to the pardon suggests clearly that the emotional condition of Mr. Nixon was very much a factor in the President's decision. Reconstruction also is strongly supportive of Mr. Ford's statement that he arrived at the result of his own accord and not as the result of any prearranged agreement with Mr. Nixon.

The meeting was interrupted but resumed at 4:30 p.m., attended

by Mr. Ford, Mr. Buchen, Mr. Becker, president, Mr. Schlesinger, Robert Hartmann, attorney William Casseman, who since has gone to bed. He and Philip Buchen, the President's attorney, then went to discuss the agreement and the pardon with Mr. Ford.

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Policemen Hurt In Boston Melee

BOSTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Two policemen were struck by a newspaper truck and the driver was arrested last night when anti-busing demonstrators tried to prevent the Boston Globe from distributing its Sunday newspapers. The police said that about 1,000 demonstrators, angered by the newspaper's coverage of integration of city schools, blocked exits to the printing plant.

About an hour later, a police car was fired upon at Columbia Point, a predominantly black housing project about a half mile from the newspaper building. The police sealed off the area.

At the Globe, the police at first pushed the picketers away from the gates, and two trucks loaded with newspapers left the building successfully. But when a third truck left the plant, the crowd swarmed around it and two officers trying to hold the people back were knocked down.

Extortion Term In Hearst Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A man was sentenced to serve between five years and life in prison Friday for trying to extort \$100,000 from the parents of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst by claiming he knew the whereabouts of the kidnapped girl.

Nile Marx was arrested in February after he telephoned Mrs. Randolph Hearst from a Los Angeles bus station and said he could secure Miss Hearst's release. He was caught as he tried to pick up the money.

Miss Hearst, 20, was kidnapped by the revolutionary Symbionese Liberation Army in February. She was later believed to have joined the group and is now being sought by federal police as an armed fugitive.

Reassured by India, U.S. to Ship A-Fuel

VIENNA, Sept. 22 (UPI).—U.S. Atomic Energy Commission sources said yesterday that the United States would go ahead with a planned shipment of nuclear fuel to India following New Delhi's pledge not to use it for atomic blasts.

Homi Satna, head of India's Atomic Energy Commission, said Friday that his government had given Washington written assurance that the enriched uranium would be used only for "mutually acceptable purposes."



PROTEST POSITION — Students — two of them wearing sheets in the style of Ku Klux Klansmen — hang out the windows of cars during a motorcade in East Boston to protest the court-ordered integration of Boston public schools through busing.

Urges Boost in Some Social Benefits

Congress Unit Backs Ford on Spending Curb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The congressional Joint Economic Committee yesterday unanimously supported President Ford's decision to hold total federal spending at or below \$300 billion in the current fiscal year.

Beyond that, the committee failed to agree on most issues in a special report on inflation that was requested by the President.

While urging that total spending be held to \$300 billion, which is \$5 billion below the latest estimate for the fiscal year, a majority of the committee favored three costly programs—a big increase in public-service employment if the jobless rate reaches 6 per cent, improved unemployment-compensation benefits and higher Social Security benefits for the elderly poor.

These proposals prompted the committee's vice-chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., to say in a footnote of dissent that "other federal spending must be reduced to offset the cost of these programs or the country will be plagued again with the nightmare, skyrocketing deficits of recent years."

The committee was apparently unanimous in opposing any lift-

ing of price ceilings on domestic crude oil.

With several dissenting opinions, a majority recommended tax reductions for lower-income groups coupled with the "elimination of unjustified tax subsidies, an increase in the minimum tax on those in the highest income brackets and the introduction of new taxes designed to encourage the conservation of energy" to make up for the loss of revenue.

The committee began its report by saying: "The economic situation is grave," with prices continuing to rise rapidly and total production flat or declining.

The report said: "The present high rates of inflation are not the result of excess demand." It said that, although several factors are involved, "increasingly, a significant part of the current inflation can be understood only in the context of administered prices in concentrated industries which typically increase despite falling demand." It cited very high profits and large price increases in such areas as petroleum, nonferrous metals and chemicals.

Painter Oskar Rabin said 14 of the artists met last night and unanimously agreed to turn down the invitation. Mr. Rabin said the group wanted instead to hold the open-air exhibit Sunday, when more people would have a day off and could view the artists' work.

An attempt by the painters and sculptors to hold an exhibit last Sunday in a vacant lot on the edge of Moscow was broken up by bulldozers, water trucks and vigilantes. Exhibitors and Western newsmen were beaten and at least five persons arrested, including Mr. Rabin. They were later released.

In a surprise turnaround, Moscow city authorities agreed Friday to permit the artists to hold the Saturday showing in Jamalovskiy Park, a large public area on the northeast side of the city. Three of the artists will meet officials tomorrow.

First Hit Sold 17 Million Copies

Jacqueline Susann, Novelist, Dies of Cancer

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP).—Jacqueline Susann, 53, whose "Valley of the Dolls," was one of the best-selling novels in publishing history, died last night in Doctors Hospital of cancer.

A successful actress who retired in 1963 for a writing career, Miss Susann's novels portrayed lust and power among the mighty.

All her writing—she had three straight best sellers—was done after 1962, when she contracted cancer.

Miss Susann became a publishing star in 1966 when "Valley of the Dolls" led the best-seller lists and stayed there for 26 weeks. It currently is in its 55th paperback printing and has sold more than 17 million copies.

The novel told the story of actresses who in their insecurity turn to pills or "dolls"—to put them to sleep to wake them and to keep them slim.

That book was her second hit, "The Love Machine," published in 1969, were both made into movies and turned out to be box-office successes.

Her third was "Once Is Not Enough," published last year.

Miss Susann promoted her books on television talk shows and in numerous barnstorming tours. She once told an interviewer that "I sell because of what I write, not because I'm wrapped up in a package and tied with a ribbon."

She was often attacked by critics for writing trash. But she replied: "A good writer is one who produces books that people

read—who communicates. So if I'm selling millions, I'm going."

Among her other works was "Every Night, Josephine!" It was her first published work and the nonfiction book she created as marking her "birth" as a writer.

This was the story of her life with her husband, the movie producer Irving Mansfield, and Jacqueline, "the poodle who owned us."

Unique Approach

Miss Susann's approach to writing was unique. She would first select a theme, main characters and an ending, then develop other characters and incidents as she wrote. She used a blackboard to chart the evolution of her characters. She would write four

or five drafts, each on a different color of paper—first yellow, then pink, followed by blue and finally white.

Her novels are heavy with dialogue and short chapters. Her characters often appeared similar to living personalities but she repeatedly insisted that all of them were fictional characters.

During her career as an actress, Miss Susann appeared in 21 Broadway plays and roadshows, including "Banjo Eyes," "Jackpot," and "Watch on the Rhine." In the 1950s she turned to television, appearing as a dramatic actress panelist and hostess on several interview programs. She returned to the stage in 1970 in an Off-Broadway revival of "The Mad Woman of Chaillot."

Jacqueline

Obituaries

Walter Brennan, Winner of 3 Film Oscars

OXNARD, Calif., Sept. 22 (AP).—Veteran actor Walter Brennan, 80, who won three Academy Awards as supporting actor, died last night of emphysema.

His wife of 54 years, Ruth, and three children were with him when he died at a hospital here. He had a ranch near here, in Moorpark, 25 miles north of Los Angeles.

Mr. Brennan appeared in hundreds of films dating to 1926 and was the first performer to win three Oscars. His role as Grandpa Amos McCoy in the television series "The Real McCoys," which lasted from 1957 to 1962, brought him more fame.

Although he played many hillbillys and other rural types, Mr. Brennan in real life was an urban man of wealth and wide interests. He was a Yankees New Englander with a technical engineering degree from Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, Mass. He dressed conservatively and spoke with an accent as broad as any at Harvard University.

Whizzed Old Codgers

But for the screen he submerged his own personality into whatever role he played. He specialized in portraying wizened old codgers down on their luck. He knew scores of old-man walks and a hundred dialect drawls.

Mr. Brennan won his three

Oscars for "Cavalcade" and "Giant" in 1939, playing a lumberjack who aged from 25 to 75; "Kentucky" in 1939, portraying an 84-year-old scout; and "Westerner" in 1940, in which he was Judge Roy Bean.

He was nominated for a fourth Oscar for his role as the elderly preacher in "Sergeant York" in 1941.

After the "McCoys" he starred in three short-lived television series of the 1960s—"The Tycoon," "The Guns of Will Sonnett" and "To Rome With Love."

The "McCoys" held a soft spot in his heart: "I used to watch the three oldsters—Grandpa Amos McCoy and I laugh and cry at myself," he once said, but quickly added, "Of course I'm nothing like the man."

He also made such films as "How the West Was Won," "These Calloways," "Who's Minding the Mint?" and "Support Your Local Sheriff."

By keeping busy, he made more money than many stars and invested it wisely, mostly in land. He was reputedly a millionaire.

He was also a supporter of conservative political causes.

"For me, it's America first, last and always, and I'm proud to be privileged to enjoy its freedom," he told an interviewer.

Acceptance Speech

His acceptance speech for his first Academy Award was "Thank you." His acceptance speech for "Kentucky" was "Thank you very much." And for the "Westerner," "Thank you very, very much."

He never had much to say about acting.

"A character actor isn't an actor," he insisted. "He's a personality. Oh, you can act if you want to, I suppose. But don't get caught at it."

Heinrich Schwarz

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Heinrich Schwarz, 78, professor emeritus of art and retired curator of the Division Art Center Collection at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, died Friday.

Eugene S. Duffield

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Eugene S. Duffield, 66, who had careers in journalism, education, government and publishing, died Friday in Tamarac, Fla. Until recently he had lived in Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Mr. Duffield's most recent post was as president of Popular Science Publishing Company (now Times Mirror magazine), from 1955 to 1973, when he became a director. He was also chairman of Select Magazines, Inc., from 1964 to 1966.

Olle Hedberg

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Olle Hedberg, 75, author and one of 18 members of the Swedish Academy of Letters, died today. He wrote about 30 books and was one of Sweden's best-selling authors. He was elected a member of the Nobel Prize-awarding academy in 1957.

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Mr. Rabin s would be willing to make a peace an Arab state. "The Arab state readiness" to m

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Nine in Exi Freed by P

LIMA, Sept. Nine leaders of the party, while exiled former Pres Belaunde Terry, after almost two

They were ar disturbances, military governments of Peru's capital July 27. The court ordered, in the ground, that sufficient evidence no longer

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International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

BFCM - Leader of the French Crédit Mutuel Organization

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel—BFCM—is the head institution of 1,100 cooperative banks in the Alsace, Lorraine and Franche Comté regions. These areas were among the first where the Raiffeisen banking principles took root in France. Today they represent the strongest element in the nationwide organization called "Le Crédit Mutuel". 42% of total deposits of the National Raiffeisen Organization with its 3,700 local banks are with the BFCM Group. Overall the Crédit Mutuel is the sixth largest financial institution in France. Its President, M. Théo Braun, is at the same time Chairman of BFCM.

BFCM is a full service bank with a broad range of retail and wholesale banking facilities in addition to its function as central institution for the regional grouping. It manages the member banks' liquidity and plays a dominant role in furthering the area's industrial and social growth. The Group provides up to 50% of all real estate financing in the Alsace.

The dominant position locally and leadership on the national level are important aspects of BFCM's impressive growth. In addition, participations in such fields as investment and leasing, insurance, tourism and publishing complement its own service facilities.

Internationally, BFCM can offer a vast number of contacts with industrial and commercial enterprises in its region, and its extensive resources make it a viable partner in international finance. Its shareholding in London & Continental Bankers Ltd. further enhances its overall service capacity.

Key Figures as of December 31st 1973

	Finances
Consolidated Balance Sheet Total (Crédit Mutuel of Alsace, Lorraine and Franche Comté)	9,936,991
Balance Sheet Total BFCM	4,236,161
Capital and Reserves	57,000
Securities	889,000
Branches (1,100 affiliated local banks) Staff	9 512



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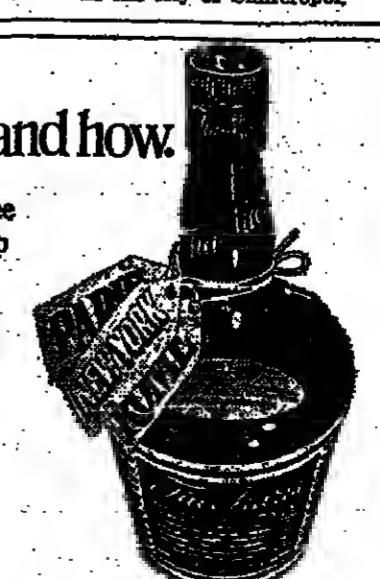
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Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!



دُنْدَلِي

talks at 3 U.S. Plants Force Shutting of 21 of 50 Reactors

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—Atomic Energy Commission ordered 21 of the 50 reactors producing commercial power in the States to close down the next 60 days to see whether cracks are in the pipes of their systems.

Order was relayed by telephone to power companies in 15 Thursday after cracks were found in the pipes of three water reactors within the six days.

AEC ordered the inspection 21 reactors, 20 of them started by General Electric because the failures found in water-cooled stainless steel of the pipes in the tanks raised the possibility of problems in all the reactors.

The other reactor shutdown was manufactured by Allis-Chalmers Corp., though the failures were not

believed to pose a serious safety hazard, they could mean long shutdowns for the plants while the cooling systems are repaired.

3 Other Shutdowns

An AEC official said that he recalled three other mandatory shutdowns and inspections of similar magnitude for various kinds of technical problems with boiling-water reactors.

In another development, a leading AEC safety expert announced that he was quitting his job "in order to be free to tell the American people about the potentially dangerous conditions in the nation's nuclear power plants."

Carl Hocevar, the author of one of the AEC's basic nuclear power plant safety analysis methods, said in his letter of resignation that, "in spite of the soothing reassurances that the AEC gives to the uniformed, misled public, unresolved questions about our clean power safety are so grave that the United States should consider a complete halt to nuclear power plant construction while we see if these serious questions can somehow be resolved."

Mr. Hocevar said in a statement that he planned to work with nuclear reactor critics, such as the Union of Concerned Scientists in Massachusetts, and consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader.

The first problem in reactor cooling systems was recorded on Sept. 13, when an alarm at the Commonwealth Edison power plant near Morris, Ill., indicated a leak of radioactive water used to cool the nuclear core of the reactor. The leak involved five gallons a minute, according to the AEC.

In a unit near Cordova, Ill., which was shut down for routine maintenance, Commonwealth Edison inspectors found cracks which had not yet penetrated a pipe wall.

Tuesday, a crack which appeared to have been leaking was found in a cooling pipe of the Millstone No. 1 unit of the Northeast Nuclear Energy Co. in Connecticut.

A spokesman for the AEC said that, if a serious leak suddenly developed in an operating reactor, the radioactive cooling water would be caught in special catch basins and the reactor would be automatically shut down.

Les See Flight Fighter Built 3 Countries

WICHEN, West Germany, Sept. 22 (AP).—Representatives from Germany, Britain and Switzerland viewed a successful demonstration of a jet fighter built jointly by the nations.

MRA (Multi-Role Aircraft) swooped low over a training facility airstrip at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm aerospace combine near Bremen for the observers.

Development costs will exceed \$1 billion, according to West German officials' estimates. Sources say each plane will cost more than \$8 million. The ministry anticipates 385 by Britain, 100 by Italy and 22 by West Germany.

Two-seater jet was developed to replace the American F-104 fighter used by the West German Air Force.

Project has been bitterly fought for cost overruns. Defense Minister Georg Leber denied the new jet for itsibility and said development were not excessive compared with similar planes.

talks by 5 Industrial Nations U.S. Assailed as Restrictive

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (WP).—European Commission has met vigorously to Common Market members about the "dangerous precedent" set by meeting such as the one U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon called to assemble finance ministers from major industrial countries.

Sources in Brussels con-

sider that at least two EEC members, Italy and the Netherlands, have protested formally to United States over their invitation from the "informal" meeting scheduled for Saturday.

The talks would place on the eve of the International Monetary Fund's annual assembly. The EEC was invited to meet with United States and Japan and West Germany and France.

Outcry is reminiscent of following U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's invitation to the Washington conference in February, a aftermath of protests by European Commission and led countries, that conference was opened to the entire Common Market.

Change This Situation

repeated practice by certain countries of making over the heads of their partners is a very dangerous precedent," an EEC official

said. "We have asked the countries to examine whatever measures may be needed to change this situation."

Sources in the Belgian Foreign Ministry criticized the invitation as well, laying the blame firmly on European shoulders.

"The meeting of five finance ministers (including Mr. Simon) in France earlier this month was grossly inappropriate," a Belgian source said, adding: "This sort of thing must stop now."

At stake in the debate is more than just an attendance roster at the talks with U.S. and Japanese officials on monetary and energy problems. "The Paris dinner summit was supposed to have bolstered EEC decision-making," a Eurocrat complained, "then the big countries turn around and push their partners aside when big decisions are being made."

Banker Among Six

Clearly much rancor has built up during the last year among the smaller European countries. There is fear that major decisions affecting the entire Common Market will be made without consulting the "weaker" six.

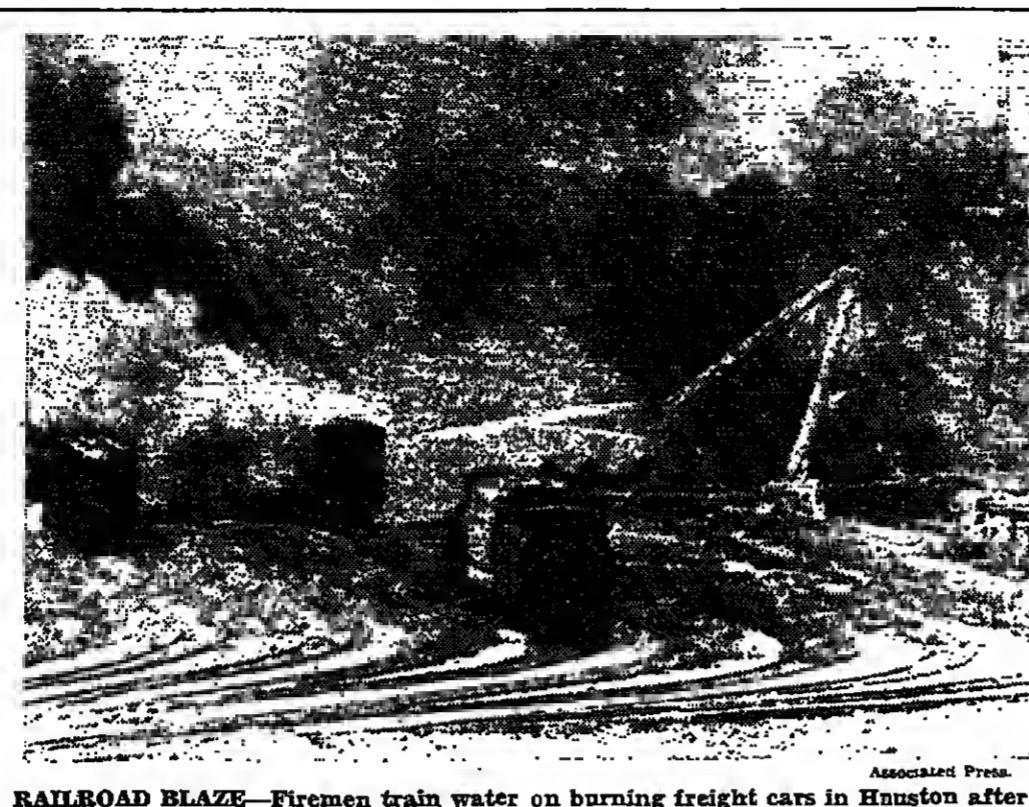
American diplomats in Europe say the U.S. attitude to these informal meetings is "flexible," according to a Belgian source. Washington is understood to be willing to invite all nine countries if pressed by the three already invited.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
RAILROAD BLAZE—Firemen train water on burning freight cars in Houston after an explosion at the railroad yard started fires. Several persons were injured.

2 Argentines Killed, Raising Toll for Week to 14

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Two youths were killed during the weekend, topping a week of political shooting and bombing that took at least 14 lives. A minister said there was a "state of general violence" in Argentina.

Federal police said they knew of no motive for the kidnapping and assassination this morning of a Buenos Aires businessman, committed by large groups of

well-armed civilians, police said.

The bloody week began with more than 120 bombing and Molotov-cocktail attacks Monday and Tuesday, which police linked to the leftist Montoneros, a guerrilla group that helped bring down President Juan Perón to power last year. But the Montoneros have turned against the government of his widow, President Isabel Perón.

In the United States, tens of such centers have been established

College Programs Called Anti-Communist

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (NYT).—A leading Soviet foreign affairs journal charged yesterday that leading Western universities, such as Columbia and Harvard, were harboring Soviet studies departments which were involved in a subversive ideological struggle against Communism and the Soviet Union.

It was the second attack within a week in the Soviet press on university-sponsored research on Communist affairs in the United States. On Wednesday, a Writers Union weekly carried an article attacking research on the Soviet space program, done at the University of Miami in Florida.

The attack on Soviet research centers at U.S. British and West German universities was contained in a full-page article in the Communist party Central Committee's foreign affairs weekly, ZO Rubezhom (Abroad). The main theme of the article was that the West, largely through a special coordinating committee at NATO headquarters, was stepping up psychological warfare and ideological subversion despite détente.

"Let us take note that détente has not led to the disappearance or even the reduction of the number of all kinds of institutes, departments, scientific research centers which are engaged in the struggle against Communism," the article said. "On the contrary, their activities have notably intensified because they face new tasks of adapting to the conditions of détente and trying to use these conditions for their subversive aims."

In the United States, tens of such centers have been established

at universities (Columbia, Harvard, and so on). Their work is directed by councils often composed of directors of the biggest American monopolies. Their budgets are also entirely composed of single 'donations' from these monopolies."

The article asserted that such research centers were "the most important link of the anti-Communist apparatus" and were engaged in "studying" Soviet society, "cooking up the recipes of psychological warfare" and "preparing the cadres of anti-Communist theoreticians and propaganda practitioners."

In West Germany, the article asserted, there are "about 100 ideological centers," some linked to universities, and in Britain, 30 out of 43 major universities have similar institutes.

The article, most of which was

devoted to general attacks on NATO, the Western diplomatic push for a freer East-West exchange of people and information, and the given Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," appeared to express the views of ideological hardliners within the Soviet establishment.

Some other Soviet officials, especially from Soviet institutes dealing with U.S. affairs, take advantage of contacts with U.S. universities that have Soviet studies centers, in spite of the kind of critique raised yesterday.

Access Reduced

Nonetheless, a number of the most outstanding of U.S. scholars in Soviet studies have found increasing difficulties in gaining permission to come to the Soviet Union to carry on research.

Some U.S. scholars have privately advanced the view that Soviet authorities were trying to curtail inquisitive research or critical writing by U.S. academic specialists on Soviet affairs by threatening to cut them off from access to Moscow in retaliation for material that the Russians regarded as objectionable.

"The effect," a young academician said last spring, "is to inhibit some people from writing what they actually think for fear that it will be ideologically offensive to the Soviets and used for grounds for keeping them out in the future."

Others have suggested that it is the older, more experienced U.S. specialists in Soviet studies, who have developed useful Soviet contacts, who are weeded out by Moscow.

International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

Credit Agricole - A few Facts about France's top Credit Institution

Credit Agricole, an important shareholder in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., ranks among the world's top five financial organisations. With about 17% of total French banking deposits and around 8,800 local banking offices it is the leading credit institution in France.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole coordinates and promotes activities carried out by the Group's Regional Banks, which are established throughout France's governmental departments. In addition, it assists them in executing major credit operations, collects funds and manages financial resources.

Credit Agricole actively supports regional development, provides finance for agriculture, industry and commerce, mostly in rural areas. It also offers full retail banking services with special emphasis on the furthering of savings.

It is authorized to issue its own long term securities and is at the same time a competent partner in international finance. Numerous subsidiaries provide varied additional services, be it in the fields of merchant banking, investment advice or travel.

Through its participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd., CNCA took a major step to broaden its international presence. Its domestic strength and vast financial capacity place it among the top addresses in international banking.

Key Figures as at December 31st 1973

Total resources	130.6 thousand million FF
Loans outstanding	109.9 thousand million FF
Balance sheet total	164.6 thousand million FF



CAISSE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE

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Faisal's View of Saudi Arabian Ties to U.S.

Borchgrave—Saudi Arabia and the United States now have a "special relationship" which is being institutionalized in all fields from defense to finance and technology—and which has been compared to the special relationship that the United States had with Britain during and after World War II. Will this relationship have a life of its own—or does it remain contingent on America's ability to produce a settlement in the Middle East?

Faisal—Naturally, everything is predicated on a settlement—and that settlement can only be full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem, the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland. We are not making any threats. We believe the special relationship is in the interest

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia granted the following exclusive interview to Arnaud de Borchgrave, senior editor of *Newsweek*.

est of both countries—and the entire Arab world. We will do our utmost to make this relationship a success. But America must understand that nothing can work properly as long as the Israelis remain obstinate and try to hang on to their conquests.

Question—It is being said that there is little danger of a major crisis in the Mideast until next spring. Do you share this assessment?

Shah Goes on U.S. Arms Shopping Spree

NEW YORK (AP-DB)—The Shah of Iran has been on an arms shopping spree, buying \$3.5 billion of weapons from the United States in the last year, seven times the amount of two years before.

The Shah, with an expected \$18 billion in revenue this year from his country's oil production, has bought jet fighters, military transport planes and hundreds of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

The Shah's eagerness to buy is almost equaled by U.S. willingness to sell. The arms sales, besides benefiting U.S. defense contractors and aiding the balance of payments, have turned Tehran

into a military power in the area.

Some governments and private analysts believe that the U.S. arms sales to Iran could turn out to be self-defeating. In the long run, the critics say, Washington's policy threatens to alienate Saudi Arabia and other Arab states (which have even more oil to sell than Iran) and possibly entangle the United States in a war in the Persian Gulf.

Saudi Questions

While Saudi Arabia's relations with Iran are described as good, the Saudis wonder why so much equipment has been sold to the

Shah," a State Department official said.

"We should never have given the Shah a blank check," a U.S. diplomat said. And a State Department official said that

sales of weapons to Iran have "achieved a magnitude people didn't anticipate," without adequate "consideration of the long-term consequences."

The Shah has been allowed and even encouraged to purchase some of the most sophisticated U.S. weapons, including Grumman's swing-wing F-14 fighters, McDonnell Douglas F-4 fighters, Lockheed's C-130 transports and Hughes Aircraft's Tow anti-tank missiles.

Answer—Precious time has already been wasted in recent months. If there has been a loss of momentum and of the sense of urgency, we not only deplore it but feel it is very dangerous. There is not a moment to be lost. We hope and pray that the United States will be able to make Israel see the light and withdraw.

Question—Some Arab leaders I have talked to fear that the United States acts decisively only when it is faced with a crisis. And they say that real American pressure on Israel to withdraw will come only when there is another crisis.

Answer—We hope America will muster the wisdom to see that a full and prompt Israeli withdrawal must be accomplished without a crisis because, if this cannot be done without another crisis, the next one will be far more severe than the last one.

Question—Are you prepared to use the oil weapon again to bring about Israeli withdrawal?

Answer—We do not want to impose or reimpose an oil embargo against our friends. But our friends must realize where their strategic interests lie. The decision is in their hands.

Question—I have heard that you will not authorize long-term investments in America with the kingdom's surplus liquidity until the Israelis have evacuated the occupied territories. Is this correct?

Answer—We do not want to do anything that will hurt America. But, if our new special relationship is to remain viable, America must not do anything that will hurt us and the Arab world. And the continued occupation of Arab lands, including Arab Jerusalem, not only hurts us but poisons the international atmosphere.

Question—What do you think should be the next step—disengagement on the West Bank or a further withdrawal from Sinai?

Answer—The next step should be total withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Peaceful solutions are inappropriate. The time has come for radical treatment of the problem.

Question—How long do you think it will take to bring this about?

Answer—We would like to see the Israelis leave Arab lands tomorrow morning. Once the decision to withdraw has been made—and only the United States can make Israel see the wisdom and imperative necessity for this course—it can be implemented in a few weeks. We do not wish to set deadlines, but one should not forget that a year has elapsed since the October war. And it is not unreasonable to expect that Israeli evacuation should begin before the end of this year.



United Press International
King Faisal

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

220 Judges

Federal Appointees —Nixon's Legacy

By William Greider

WASHINGTON (WP)—Richard Nixon has left the government, but his imprint on it will endure for years—a legacy of hundreds of his appointees on federal regulatory agencies and the U.S. judiciary.

Mr. Nixon appointed more federal judges than any of his predecessors—220 of them. His people, furthermore, now fill all the seats on eight regulatory agencies, including the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission and the National Labor Relations Board, and they hold the majority on others, including the Federal Reserve Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A former American Bar Association president, Bernard Segal, insists that Mr. Nixon's nominees for the federal bench were exceptional in quality—much better than those of some of his predecessors in the White House.

"You can't take the credit away from me," Mr. Segal said. "If you're going to condemn him for the things he did that were wrong, as you must, you should also give him credit for the good things he did. The federal judiciary is better off for his being President."

That opinion arouses hot dissent in some quarters, particularly among liberals who successfully opposed two Nixon nominees for the Supreme Court and who now turn upon several others who made it.

Scandal

"The fact is," said civil rights lawyer Joseph Rauh, "what Nixon did to the Supreme Court is a scandal and he tried to make it even worse."

Mr. Nixon's impact on the regulatory agencies, which set rates and grant routes and licenses and enforce consumer protection laws, is an equally volatile question.

John Cushman, executive director of the Administrative Conference of the United States told the Congressional Quarterly in its survey of the subject: "Generally speaking, the Nixon appointees to these agencies are no better or no worse than those of his predecessors."

But consumer advocates around Washington denounce Mr. Nixon's regulatory appointments as pro-business in general and often mediocre. They accuse the Nixon administration of tightening the grip that special interests have generally held on the government regulatory machinery.

In two instances, the CAB and Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Nixon's regulatory agencies were tainted with the same sort of cozy special-interest dealing that hovered over the Nixon White House. The one striking exception is the Federal Trade Commission, where even the former presidential critics agree that the Nixon appointees re-invigorated the enforcement of consumer-protection laws.

On judicial appointments, Mr. Segal based his high appraisal on Mr. Nixon's consistent acceptance of the ABA's recommendations. When the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary found a candidate "not qualified," he was not nominated, despite a lot of pressure from Republican senators sponsoring the home-state lawyer.

Only Exception

The only exception was in the closing hours of the Nixon administration when he nominated Connecticut Gov. Thomas Meskill for a seat on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. The ABA committee found him "not qualified," largely because he lacks courtroom experience as a lawyer, and the nomination is still pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

According to Mr. Segal, that record compares favorably with Mr. Nixon's Democratic predecessors, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy, and even with Dwight Eisenhower. Harry Truman usually ignored the ABA committee.

"Whatever one thinks of President Nixon," he said, "his judicial appointments have been excellent. Nixon was the only president from Eisenhower on who had no appointments who were not qualified—until the very end."

When John Kennedy was president, he nominated eight judges in his first year who did not pass muster with the bar association, according to Mr. Segal, largely to settle election debts.

An administration official familiar with the Nixon appointees agreed that the new judges have met the ABA's minimum standards, but he said that the federal judiciary is still not getting the best qualified men and women for the bench and it won't get them, he said, until a future president seeks out those who are outstanding candidates—instead of relying exclusively on those who have political sponsors in the Senate.

Mr. Segal gives a lot of the credit for the Nixon appointments to former Attorney General Rich-

ard Kleindienst—since Kleindienst—a life of lying under oath committee. As the first deputy at Kleindienst, hundreds of unequal positions being pushed Republican senators.

But Mr. Segal's vi represents qualified much too narrow lawyers. The ABA after all, approved b Hayworth and Har for the Supreme Court were rejected by the Senate.

Standards A

"The bar association gave me cold," said who was prominent in the campaign against Judge and Judge Carswell who could have appealed and Carswell much of what they were liberal-labor groups.

"If you appoint interested judges to the Court," Mr. Rauh believes there would be difference in the Nixon appointees majority on three appellate courts, but strong ideological p new judges, accord Charles A. Wright University of Texas, the federal judiciary resented Mr. Nixon's

"In the nature of Wright said, "the i have to take their the Supreme Court from the appointment of judges, the Supreme Court ma a more conservat matter, one woul lower courts to fol

On the regulatory Nixon legacy is m ed, although his appointment strengthened the of industry on the and commissions.

FTC Pr

The major excepti where Miles Karpin ed by Lewis Engleman are credited with a more aggress consumer problems the commission's ex issues.

Mark Silbergeld, Union said consum have been consider and pleased by the increase to the FTC. appointees are very in their attention and economic and things but things much more impact.

Why should FTC independent minds with men and women other regulatory agencies. Silbergeld thinks t that other agencies—energy, shipping, a forth—but the FTC covers a broader sp

"It doesn't regulate any industry and it regulates," he said, laws, but it doesn't or set rates. That's different. You don close relationship, narrow industry—all and the major airli

Mr. Nixon's CAB Robert Timm, has firs lately because vacationing with a major airline official he is supposed to be. Mr. Timm juncted with airline and also golfed in Po TWA official.

Reuben Roberson, advocate in airti charges: "There's a point in history in a violation of consumer questions of integrity."

The SEC, which took pride in its ins under-the-table, inf burned by the Vesco its new chairman. It played intermediary influence and was in embarrassment.

The Federal Power which oversees electric natural gas, among & is now clearly comm industry interests, in regulation of natural business magazine scolded FPC chairma alike this way:

"It's hard to se troubled natural g could have a regular its tastes... (Name) sounds more like a executive exposing the FPC should regu industry than a man in the actual responsibilit

Centrale Rabobank — A few facts about Holland's largest Banking Group

From a relatively modest beginning at the turn of the last century Centrale Rabobank, which was originally formed to help overcome the difficulties in rural areas, has grown into the largest full service banking organization in Holland.

Structured on a cooperative basis, the bank has remained faithful to its original function as primary banker to the Dutch farming community.

However, today its range of services covers in addition all aspects of economic activities from loans to small enterprises to large scale import/export financing, from mortgages to wholesale banking.

Close on 20,000 employees in more than 3,000 branch offices look after the interests of the bank's customers.

In line with the accelerating international exchange of agricultural products, Centrale Rabobank is rapidly developing its foreign banking business. The participation in London & Continental Bankers Ltd. forms an important part of the bank's policy to strengthen its international capacity.

Another major step was the establishment of a joint subsidiary with the Bank of America, the Rabomerica International Bank in Amsterdam.

Key Figures as at 31st December

	1973	1972
	In million Guilders	
Balance sheet total	31246	27103
Loans and investments		
Treasury bills	1359	1635
Short-term investments	1065	905
Securities	1496	1470
Debtors	20316	16811
Long-term investments	3798	3663
Deposits		
Long-term deposits	1334	839
Savings accounts	2132	19338
Current accounts: private	2118	1731
other	2353	2338
Reserves	1380	1184
Revenue	1045	843
Expenditure	859	686
Profit and allocations to reserve	186	157

Centrale Rabobank

The Grass-Roots Bank of Holland

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How Basques Killed Spain's Premier and Almost Got Kissinger

RIOU (UPI)—Four young men have written a book detailing how they assassinated Adm. Carrero Blanco on Dec. 20. They say they were killing Secretary of Defense Kissinger with him.

Carrero Blanco, General Francisco Franco's confidant and the man to steer the nation through the transition period.

Gen. Franco will be succeeded by Juan Carlos de Borbon, whom he was being from a Madrid church he attended morning services.

He buried under the street his car over the church roof into a third-story terrace on her side.

As a slaying which second Spanish commentators said the course of Spanish politics, producing new government and new policies. But it have had even bigger consequences.

Kissinger was visiting Madrid and Adm. Carrero Blanco at the time of the slaying. Book says that he contemplated whether to send Kissinger to his death alongside Carrero Blanco.

"Run the Risk"

aren't unaware of Mr. Kissinger's Jewish faith, the book says. "If we had been sure Kissinger was going to mass the target, we would have risk of trying to blow up together." It would have been worth it and if only act of solidarity with the Indians."

It happened, a large police force for the Kissinger visit at the terrorists—members of underground Basque separation—postpone the induction by a day. When finally killed Adm. Carrero.

Mr. Kissinger had just arrived. A book, published in France, led "Operation Ogre—How Why We Executed Carrero." Parts of the book have published in the Spanish contains 130 pages of taped

testimony by the assassins, who are hiding in France, as well as 88 pages of documents, photographs, plans and sketches documenting its authenticity. The taping sessions were conducted by an exiled Basque journalist, Julian Aguirre.

There is no doubt in Spain that the account is genuine, although there are doubts that it tells the whole story.

The news magazine El Mundo made the book the subject of a cover story, saying it was the "definite proof" of the authorship of the crime.

Plotted by ETA

Spanish police have held from the beginning that the assassination was the work of Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), an underground group fighting for the secession of Spain's northern Basque provinces.

ETA has acknowledged responsibility for the killing, saying it was done in revenge for the death of nine of its members in a skirmish with Spanish police and to deal Gen. Franco's succession plan a blow.

"Operation Ogre" is a strange mixture of revolutionary tract and documentary thriller which sometimes recalls Frederick Forsyth's "The Day of the Jackal."

The story of an assassination attempt against French President Charles de Gaulle. Awaiting the day of the killing, the four assassins in fact went one night to see the movie version of "Jackal." However, their book stresses a difference—"Jackal" was a hired gun; the assassins of Adm. Carrero Blanco were members of a "people's army."

They tell their story from their arrival in Madrid to the rainy, windy December day almost a year later when one of them, dressed as an electrician and standing on top of a ladder, reached up to a wire strung along a house wall to make the contact igniting the bomb.

"I carried a gun in my belt," he muses. "... And I was thinking of how the people always say these men are unkillable, that one cannot touch them." But the terrorists' job at that time was to reconnoiter and not to kill,

"Gas, gas" because we had agreed in advance that we would make passersby believe it was a gas explosion."

Eyes of Police

In the months before that day, the killers had stalked Adm. Carrero Blanco and slowly spun their web. On several occasions, they escaped detection by a hairbreadth. As the "electrician" reached up to the wire and waited for Adm. Carrero Blanco's car to turn into the street, he says he felt that policemen sitting in a jeep parked nearby were lazing him.

Originally, "Operation Ogre" was not planned as what the Basques call an "execution" but as a kidnapping. The Premier was to be held as a hostage for the release of political prisoners among them—the book claims 150 Basque militants sentenced to 10 or more years in prison. But that plan went wrong.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, a deeply religious man of 70, used to visit Francisco de Borja Jesuit Church a block from his home every morning. A disciplinarian of strict habits, he was driven up at 9:30 a.m. sharp accompanied by only an aide and a bodyguard.

Day after day, the terrorists spied on Adm. Carrero Blanco's churchgoing habits. One of them describes his first close observation of Adm. Carrero Blanco, watching him as he slowly walked through the church to take his habitual seat to the right of the altar, only a few feet from one of the terrorists.

"I immediately called him 'ogre'—a huge chunk of a tough man, with bushy eyebrows, hair growing out everywhere, an impressive character," one of the assassins says.

He describes how the churchgoers kneeled down to pray, and how he watched Adm. Carrero Blanco's bent back two rows ahead of him.

"I carried a gun in my belt," he muses. "... And I was thinking of how the people always say these men are unkillable, that one cannot touch them." But the terrorists' job at that time was to reconnoiter and not to kill,

and they decided to leave their guns at home on future church visits.

Once they knew all they wanted to know, the Basques drew up the kidnapping plan. Dressed as priests and hiding submachine guns under their cassocks, they hoped to abduct Adm. Carrero Blanco as he entered the church through a dark passage.

A hideaway "people's prison" was already prepared for Adm. Carrero Blanco and a "hospital" ready for the treatment of any casualties among the terrorists. Then the kidnapping was suddenly called off.

The reason was that Gen. Franco delegated part of his functions—the premiership—to Adm. Carrero Blanco, which resulted in the number of his bodyguards being increased to four. The terrorists reported to ETA headquarters that they could no longer guarantee a "clean" abduction and ran the risk of a gun battle in the church.

ETA then issued orders to kill Adm. Carrero Blanco.

The assassination was put in the hands of four men who appeared in the book under the assumed names of Jon, Mikel, Iker and Txabi—the latter the chief of their "Commando Txikia," named after a Basque guerrilla leader and ex-Benedictine monk who had died in a gun battle with police a short time before.

From their accounts, the four appear to be students devoted to a great deal of reading and ideological discussion. ETA considers itself a Marxist revolutionary group.

Posing as a sculptor, the man called Iker set the assassination plan in motion by buying a basement apartment in Claudio Coello Street opposite the back side of the church.

The "work of art" which he

and his three companions created in the next three weeks was a 23-foot-long tunnel reaching to a point under the street where Adm. Carrero Blanco's car passed every day.

It was a dangerous labor, judging from the book. Gas seeped into the tunnel, rendering those working inside unconscious at times. The spreading odor of gas and sewage threatened to give them away to police patrolling the sidewalk. Some of the persons in the building became suspicious of the noises from the basement.

The "sculptor" had hoped his pretended profession would serve as a cover, but one day the janitor knocked on the door and asked to be let into the apartment, which by then was covered with plastic bags full of earth. The terrorists say they knew he also held a job as a city policeman.

At this tense moment, the bed

in the main room collapsed under the weight of three men sitting on it and holding their breath. Quick-witted, one of the assassins shouted: "You bitch, be quiet, all women are the same." The janitor-policeman discreetly went away.

The last days were dedicated to arming the 110-pound bomb, placing it in the T-shaped end of the tunnel and stringing an electric wire along a full block of house walls.

On the morning of Dec. 20, the terrorists double-parked a car containing another 22 pounds of plastic explosives in the narrow Claudio Coello Street to make sure Adm. Carrero Blanco's black Dodge limousine would pass over the bomb and to give it another blast from the side.

The car bomb, incidentally, did not go off.

Txabi posed as the electrician who set off the bomb while one of

his companions looked out for the car and the two others acted as getaway drivers.

Waiting for the car, Txabi said he thought policemen in a nearby jeep were eyeing him, although with little apparent interest. A man in a newspaper stand a few feet away repeatedly turned to look at him. Two youths stopped at the foot of the ladder to ask for a light.

None of the four terrorists saw Adm. Carrero Blanco's car going over the church roof. But the force of the explosion told them that they must have been successful.

Shouting "Gas, gas," they ran past stunned passersby to their getaway car.

"It was simply terrific," one of them said. Then they lay in tense silence across the heart of Madrid to another waiting car which took them on the escape route to France.

After Years of Quarantine

East Germany Has Emerged

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (NYT)—Since the replacement of Walter Ulbricht by Erich Honecker as the head of the Communist party in 1971, East Germany has emerged from years of international quarantine.

West Germany, in effect, has recognized East Germany as a separate state, without formally admitting it, and 104 Western nations have done the same.

East German officials badly wanted recognition from Washington. This was obtained on Sept. 4. Members of the German intelligentsia speak bitterly of the years of diplomatic isolation they endured during the years before Bonn would consent to anyone else recognizing the separate existence of the German Democratic Republic.

Gray Area

East Germany has realized enormous benefits from the détente between Washington and Moscow but East German leaders also maintain that they have made significant concessions to détente. The 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin, for instance,

In it, the Soviet Union guaranteed that East Germany would let travelers drive freely over the highways to West Berlin without having to fill in customs forms and without having their automobiles searched.

The treaty also recognized the "ties" between West Berlin and West Germany but specified that Bonn does not have sovereignty over West Berlin. This left the

"gray area" that led to the recent fight over Bonn's establishment of a West German environmental office in West Berlin.

"We had to give up a great deal for that treaty," an East German said recently. He meant that East Germany formally abandoned its claims to West Berlin. The Soviet Union had judged that détente was worth the sacrifice.

But détente, with its side effect of increasing contacts with Westerners, could have created domestic difficulties in East Germany if reforms had not been implemented. Accordingly, the last few years have seen a considerable humanization and relaxation of internal conditions.

The eighth congress of the Socialist Unity party in June, 1971, set a general policy line of improving living standards and access to consumer goods, a welcome change from the harsh line of endless sacrifice to build up industrial production. Curbs on social criticism in literature and the arts also have been eased.

The most visible evidence of the turn to create comforts is a proliferation of new apartment complexes. Old quarters of Berlin, where little maintenance had been done on crumbling apartment buildings since World War II, are getting a face-lifting. The

most difference of opinion on that issue is probably unexploitable by the West.



Erich Honecker

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CERA has always been extremely active in the financing of agriculture and the agricultural industries. Thus, for instance, CERA finances half the Belgian dairy industry. Today CERA has developed into a full service financial institution, welcoming any and all customers and offering a wide choice of banking services. A case in point is the important participation of CERA in the Eurocheque system.

During 1973 the positive development of the last few years continued:

Key Figures as at 31st December 1973

	Amount (end 1973)	Growth in 1973
Balance sheet total	56,519 million BF	21.3%
Savings funds	52,593 million BF	21.6%
Credits ¹¹	26,276 million BF	23.7%

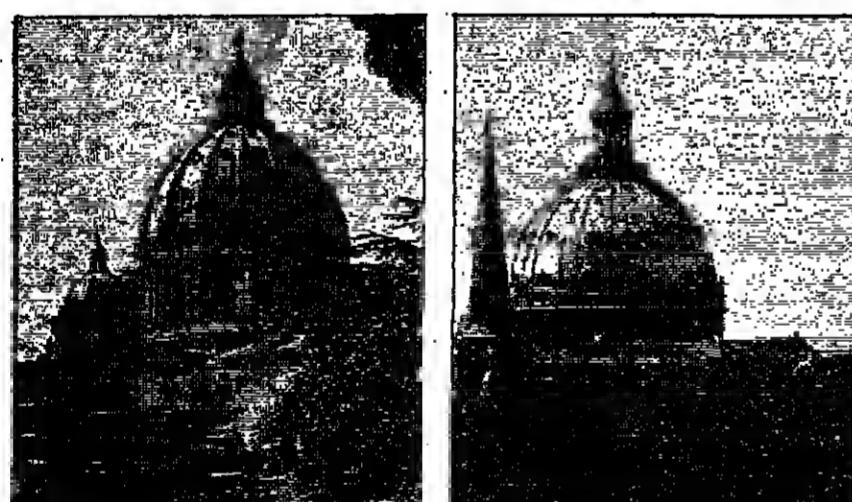
¹¹ Credit to public authorities exclusively

CERA's lending activity also developed favourably notwithstanding the quantitative restrictions on credit imposed by the Monetary Authorities. In 1973 the Raiffeisen institutions granted a total of 19,600 credits in the amount of 8.8 thousand million Belgian francs. Among the business and industrial loans, leasing contracts are becoming increasingly more important.

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Tactics in the UN

That the United Nations General Assembly should discuss the Palestinians goes without saying. Apart from the UN's general mandate to secure peace in international disputes, it was the world organization that originally proposed the division of the British mandate in Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The question is not whether the case of the Arab Palestinians should be heard, but in what context. To do so, as in the past, as part of a general debate on the Middle East, makes sense; to do so as a separate item on the agenda, before the broader discussion, may seem important only as a parliamentary tactic. But it is tactics that make strategy practicable, and this particular tactic poses serious problems.

When the Arab states refused to accept the partition proposal and sent their armies into Palestine, the initial UN plan was warped out of all resemblance to its concept, and Arab Palestine virtually disappeared, shared, when the fighting died down, among Israel, Jordan and Egypt. The uprooted Palestinians were scattered among camps all around the periphery of their old home, and were slow in acquiring the militant nationalism (and terrorism) that now marks their cause. It will be impossible now to debate that cause apart from the tangle of interests which other nations now have vested in the Palestinians and to attempt to do so would prejudice the more general

settlement which the Middle East must have if it is ever to know peace again.

That such an independent Palestine may emerge from such a settlement must not, of course, be ruled out. The Israelis would not like such a neighbor; the Jordanians are at least cool to it, and they are the two states that have the most practical concern for the fate of the Palestinians and their land. But Jordan and the other Arab states seem to be moving toward an agreement with the Palestinians that would permit the creation of a government that would not necessarily regard itself as a fragment of an irredentist, dedicated to eternal hostility to Israel. Such an agreement may well be the best hope for all concerned.

The real threat in the debate about Palestine is that a number of countries outside the actual embattled area, fired by the kind of Third World dogmatism that China has been inculcating, or the Islamic Jihad philosophy of, say, Libya, would undoubtedly use the occasion for inflammatory speeches and resolutions that could push the countries primarily concerned—Iraq and her neighbors—into another fatal and futile confrontation. And it is this that those nations, as well as the countries which feel a genuine responsibility for restoring Middle Eastern affairs to some kind of decent order, must stand guard against. The world has too many troubles in insuring the ecological survival of mankind to be diverted by another political crisis.

Untimely Fish Bill

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has presented an adverse report on a proposal to extend U.S. jurisdiction over coastal fishing to 200 miles, in flagrant violation of existing international law. The Senate would do well to abide by this committee's decision rather than that of the Commerce Committee, which has given the bill its support.

This country's commercial fishermen are understandably concerned over the depletion of domestic stocks by foreign fleets. They are also discouraged by the failure of the recent law of the sea conference at Caracas to formulate a new international fisheries agreement. But the federal government is making a long-overdue effort to preserve stocks through more rigid enforcement of existing international agreements. And there

is still reasonable hope that a comprehensive new body of sea law—including an acceptable fisheries formula—will be adopted at the international conference when it reconvenes in Vienna next spring.

Any move by the United States to extend its fisheries zone unilaterally at this time would encourage other nations to stake out similar or even more drastic claims to ocean control. The effect could be to jeopardize other vital American interests at sea—such as the right of free passage through international straits or the opportunity to conduct scientific research off foreign coasts. It could also destroy all hope for a new international treaty to regulate the uses of the oceans. This untimely bill deserves burial on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Restored Greek Voice

It was a poignant moment in Greece last week when the Athens newspaper *Kathimerini* came off the presses for the first time in seven and a half years. Rather than accept the mindless censorship of the bullying colonels, publisher Helen Vlachos closed down the journal which she had long guided with intelligence and energy.

The colonels placed Mrs. Vlachos under house arrest; but in successful disguise, she promptly escaped to London. Though the colonels later imprisoned her husband on a trumped-up charge, menaced other members of her family and formally revoked her citizenship, she never let up in her efforts to help restore democracy in her homeland.

"At least stop making love to them in

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Terrorists

We cannot repress our anger at the repeated outrages of Japanese guerrillas. Their action this time is, needless to say, inhuman. It is very understandable that they should not go unpunished, but their demands must be met for the sake of the hostages.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

A Harmless Weapon

It is not the first time the United States brandishes the threat to respond to the oil offensive with a reduced food supply. But this time the threat is pronounced by the President himself before the UN General Assembly. Such a threat is not made to rekindle the moral image or "generous America." But it is true that the world is somewhat in a state of "economic war." Moreover, the weapon Mr. Ford is now brandishing appears harmless. To be convinced, let's just take a look at the way U.S. aid is distributed. In 1973, the \$800 million of food went mostly to South Vietnam, South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Israel. Arab countries received crumbs: Tunisia and Morocco \$15 million to \$20 million each; Jordan less than \$10 million; Syria from \$200,000 and \$300,000. Egypt received nothing.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1899

NEW YORK—President McKinley is reported to have received a letter from Admiral Dewey, in which the admiral requests that the receptions prepared for him in official quarters be as limited as consistent with ceremonial etiquette. Admiral Dewey has, in other quarters, repudiated all the attempts to make him the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1924

LONDON—"The wireless of tomorrow will be a weapon of peace and not war," said Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at Wembley last evening. The distinguished scientist declared armed conflicts were due to misunderstandings created by insular prejudices of isolated men. "As a new form of intercourse between nations, understanding and peace will be served."



'American Foreign Aid.'

Ford Puts Priority on Avoiding World Depression

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—In his speech to the United Nations last week, President Ford announced a subtle change in the emphasis of American foreign policy. He put top priority on the need to meet the world economic crisis.

That almost certainly means a lesser stress than President Nixon put on settlement in the Near East and on détente with the Soviet Union.

A good way to sense the difference is to consider the staggering impact of the threefold price increase enacted by the cartel of oil-producing countries over the past 18 months. Something like half the rise in American wholesale prices over the past year springs directly from that increase. The inflation raging in most of the other countries of the world is even more closely tied to the oil price rise.

So is the world food crisis. Fertilizer, a petroleum product, has risen in price step by step with oil. The countries that most require fertilizer are those least able to pay because they have to spend their precious dollar assets on oil itself. So India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and several other nations most severely affected by the oil price rise are threatened with famine.

Perhaps even more serious than the food problem is the impact of the oil price increase on the international balance of payments. The United States is running a heavy deficit largely because of the increased payments for oil. So are all the other industrialized countries.

Not Disastrous

For the United States the impact is not disastrous. The oil-producing countries, unable to buy goods with their receipts, invest the money in the most stable foreign economies. That means America mainly, and to a lesser extent West Germany, Japan and Britain.

But nations such as Italy and France have to borrow to meet their debts, or else tighten up terribly on consumption. Borrowing is tough and now threatens a run on major banking facilities.

Economic restrictions, by spreading from country to country, could produce the world depression so many people foresee.

President Ford rightly understands that avoiding a world

depression has to be the centerpiece of his foreign policy. That is the plain meaning of the principal statement made in his speech to the United Nations: "Let us not delude ourselves. Failure to cooperate on oil, food and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room."

But every serious effort to meet the oil problem runs aground policies put into effect by President Nixon. The most obvious measure would be to insist on a break in the oil price in exchange for this country's good efforts in promoting a settlement in the Near East. But President Nixon didn't want to jeopardize his diplomatic moves by mixing in vulgar commercial interests. For fear of alienating the Arabs and thus spoiling his negotiation he

did not apply any pressure for an oil price break, and his effort to whittle down the price by being nice to the Saudis has obviously not worked.

Counterpoint

A second tactic would be to organize the remaining countries in a kind of countercartel. President Nixon had taken some steps here, notably in promoting the Washington energy conference of oil-consuming countries.

But cooperation with such major oil consumers as Japan, France and even Britain has been sticky. A large part of the reason is that President Nixon has placed so much more emphasis on détente with Russia than on cooperation with this country's allies.

A third tactic would be to

develop a strong program for energy self-sufficiency in this country. Only that would have involved sacrifice in the context of international crisis. President Nixon declared the crisis was over as soon as the first progress was made toward an easing of tension between Israel and the Arab states. And in the absence of a crisis atmosphere, it has been impossible to take steps toward American self-sufficiency.

In short, President Nixon's emphasis on settlement in the Near East and détente with Russia implied living with higher oil prices. Mr. Ford's emphasis on international economic problems implies bringing down the price of oil—perhaps even at the cost of living with an unsettled situation in the Near East and an incomplete détente with Russia.

Wrong To Equal For Won

By George F.

WASHINGTON—A *NYT* critic once noted: American women suffer too much poor-quality Certainly intelligent writing at the kind of lavished on women in a document titled "Equal Treatment of Women" McGraw-Hill Book Co.

The guidelines are expunge sexist assumptions McGraw-Hill publically teaching that McGraw-Hill huffs and puffs pages of prospectus of which are embarrassing to the phrase "as a stereotype"; banal (do not refer to "the ball and chain"); pathetic (the word "man" should be replaced by "of human origin".

Female generic words "suffragette" or "avida" McGraw-Hill wants pluralized to avoid pronouns; "secretary" should be used instead secretary...she." Terms like "lireman" man" must be replaced by "gentleman" and "mail carrier".

All "unnecessary" r—a woman's marital rights "Mrs. Mein and Moshi dinner" are forbidden "lady" is denounced word" and is banned men are being re-re "gentlemen."

Changing R. The McGraw-Hill writers say they just reflect reality. In want to change reality think they can do that with the language going to pound flatments of injustice hammer will be English language.

Obviously the web shapes as well as red But McGraw-Hill's gets insist, with more than evidence, that commonplace words plain about have significant role in reflecting the offend changing the world in ways.

Although I am a persuasion, even that the unequal is an irrational in most societies is to be rectified by people time blaming and kind of language t McGraw-Hill guideline to with such Stak lessness.

The word "fireman" fighters reality: virtuous fighters have been unwilling to fight fires, word "fireman" would be continued existence. And I don't mind if my wife, but I don't take 36,000 feet up who feels insecure in the word "aviated".

Such niggling trivializes that which—the cause of female fact, the niggling McGraw-Hill guides suggests that they who are having trouble up grievances as their ideological support.

Hard to Resist

They do not understand there are some ways for "respect" that for mature people to clamor. Anyone victimized by the world inevitably going to with reason, as a person who has no serious ideas.

McGraw-Hill's slogan would purge all capable of offensives who say the threatened by this se the McGraw-Hill list phrases: "The sound disturbed the neighborhood." G wants: "The sound everyone within ear will be left off when it has been thoroughly that no one can blame its innocent phrases."

Where are you now that we have the population of the world? M are capable of offensives who say the threatened by this se the McGraw-Hill list phrases: "The sound disturbed the neighborhood." G wants: "The sound everyone within ear will be left off when it has been thoroughly that no one can blame its innocent phrases."

He says, "Home is the place where, when you have to go there, they have to take you in." His wife replies, "I should have called it something you somehow haven't to deserve."

If the people of West Berlin or of Israel cry out to us, we cannot pretend to be deaf.

Some Thoughts on Neo-Isolationism

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—If this were a book instead of a newspaper column, I would give it one of those fashionably long titles such as, "Some Preliminary Thoughts on America's World Responsibilities Under Belief Decoupled as a Neo-Isolationist."

Recently I have suggested that Cyprus is not an American responsibility and recalled earlier "crises" in Lebanon, Laos and the Dominican Republic that, like Cyprus today, were exaggerated by presidents and the press inasmuch as no real American national interest was involved.

It is a small but interesting clue to public opinion that my column on Cyprus evoked more mail than any other subject on which I have written and that it was overwhelmingly favorable to my position. But it is to the minority of letters, several of them friendly and thoughtful, raising the spectre of neo-isolationism to which I want to address myself.

Everyone agrees in theory that the United States ought not to be the world's policeman. But in practice as each situation arises there inevitably goes up the cry for American leadership. It always seems that if the world's strongest, richest nation does not act, no one will. "Let George do it" has become "Let Uncle Sam do it—or defend it

or pay for it or lead in finding a solution for it."

Americans of every political persuasion are becoming rather weary of this unrelenting round of diverse responsibilities. Yet when one attempts to define standards by which this nation's real interests can be measured, anomalies and contradictions immediately show up.

Clearly, what happens in Canada and Mexico is of vital concern to us because they are our neighbors. Because of a shared heritage of culture, law, and free political institutions, we are deeply involved in the fate of Britain, the other democracies of Western Europe, and—by extension—Australia and New Zealand.

It is also in America's national interest to help our ex-World War II enemies—West Germany and its industrial Ruhr and Japan with its economic genius—to stay in the ranks of the free and friendly nations.

No Sense

If we agree that North America, Western Europe and Japan form the heart of America's interests in the world and, for reasons of space, we leave aside the complex question of America's relations with the so-called Third World, we still have to take into account anomalous situations, specifically the city of

West Berlin and the state of Israel.

By any normal ways of reckoning national interest—strategic location, profitable trade, intrinsic power—neither Berlin nor Israel qualifies as one of America's vital national interests. On the contrary, it makes no geopolitical sense for the United States to mortgage its power and prestige to half a city isolated in hostile territory. Similarly, if Israel did not exist, our relations with the Arab countries would presumably go much more smoothly.

But nations, any more than individuals, cannot make all their decisions on coldly calculated appraisals of self-interest. Americans, like all Western people, feel some degree of guilt because we did not stop Hitler in time to prevent the holocaust that destroyed most of Europe's Jews. When World War II ended, this country did not open its doors quickly or widely to the surviving Jews and thereby provide an alternative to the Zionist answer.

From a religious viewpoint, many Americans are concerned because no believing Christian would be indifferent to the fate of God's Old Testament people.

History, too, imposes responsibilities. Neither Israel nor West Berlin could have survived this long without American military and economic aid. Each succeeding president since Harry Truman in 1948 has strongly reaffirmed America's support.

Vital Interests?

Are these two vulnerable positions vital interests in the sense that the United States would fight for them? One can answer that with another question: Would the Russians have fought if we had tried to help the Hungarians or the Czechs during their unsuccessful struggles for freedom?

The United States did not know the answer but decided not to take the risk of finding out. As long as the United States remains strong, the Russians are likely to be equally prudent.

In thinking about America's sense of obligation to West Berlin and Israel, these two poignant perpetually endangered orphans from the storm of World War II, one is reminded of Robert Frost's poem in which the husband and wife gently argue whether they have a duty to help their former hired man.

He says, "Home is the place now that we have the population of the world, when you have to go there, they have to take you in."

His wife replies, "I should have called it something you somehow haven't to deserve."

If the people of West Berlin or of Israel cry out to us, we cannot pretend to be deaf.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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International Herald Tribune, 32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 8^e, France. Tel: 542-2212. 21 Rue de Sèvres, Paris 7^e, France. Tel: 542-2212. 21 Rue de Sèvres, Paris 7^e, France. Tel:

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

FINANCE

uromarket

luxembourg Eyes Liquidity Bank; oullain Urges One for Euromart

By Carl Gewirtz

U.S. Sept. 22 (UPI)—luxembourg, one of the major market centers, is launching a massive effort to maintain national confidence in the banks operating in the Grand

aim is to set up a liquidity similar to the one being used in West Germany, to assure the banks and the people to business with them that will be available to any bank failing from a liquidity squeeze, such as a bank to operate in Luxembourg may take than a year, however. In meantime, a temporary system is in the process of being tested. Details of the plan are to be announced this

central banks, it is ready to supply cash to banks in need by buying certain bills at a discount from the commercial banks and by lending funds against the collateral of certain types of securities.

But most of the banks operating in the Euromarket engage in a completely different type of business: They buy deposits directly from other banks and lend the funds (hopefully at a profit) to a broad range of companies and governments. They act alone or, if the sums are large, in a syndicate with hundreds of other banks.

These loan participations are not negotiable. A commercial bank needing cash would be hard pressed to find a competing commercial bank or the central bank willing to buy these notes.

The problem is one that the entire market faces, as it has become standard practice for the commercial banks to make long-term loan commitments for as much as 15 years with deposits of much shorter duration, ranging mostly from a few months to a year.

Until a few months ago, despite the warnings from many bankers, there was almost no thought given to the possibility that the banks themselves might not be able to continually renew their deposits. But conditions have changed dramatically, since the collapse in June of Bankhaus Ernst in West Germany.

Banks who sold deposits to Ernst may not get very much, if anything, back. As a result, only the biggest banks in the world can be sure of having access to as much cash as they need.

R-Albert Dondelinger, al- this has yet to be formalized.

Filling a Gap

a telephone interview last Mr. Dondelinger emphasized the project will not be used to bail out banks that have lost through speculation or management. Rather, it will gap in the banking sys-

tem.

luxembourg, which has a long-standing monetary union with um, has no central bank of its own: the Belgian National

fills this role. Like most

central banks, it is ready to supply cash to banks in need by buying certain bills at a discount from the commercial banks and by lending funds against the collateral of certain types of securities.

But there is much uncertainty about the responsibility for foreign-based affiliates or consortia

banks. An Israeli-owned bank operating in Britain, facing a run on its deposits after its parent organization ran into serious problems at home, found that neither Israeli nor British banking authorities were willing to assume the responsibility of aiding it.

The question of jurisdictional responsibility is a key one for Luxembourg, as only a quarter of the banks operating there are covered as well.

Continued on Page 12, Col. 7

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 15	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	229.4	229.0	195.6	
Chemicals in ch.	775,320,000	775,320,000	808,715,000	
Total Index	\$131,451,568	\$131,260,000	\$110,526,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	2,731,000	2,673,000	2,838,000	
Auto production	172,222	167,562	168,427	
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	524,985	453,836	564,337	
Frig. car sales	20,200	27,024,000	36,543,000	
Business failures	184	187	186	

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1973
Employed	86,312,000	85,615,000	84,821,000
Unemployed	4,855,000	4,754,000	4,207,000
Net farm	1,000	1,000	1,000
Personal income	\$1,157,980,000	\$1,143,550,000	\$1,056,100,000
Money supply	\$268,000,000	\$275,500,000	\$265,400,000
Cams price index	148.3	147.1	147.1
Construction contracts	177	175	175

*Mfr's inventories \$135,401,000 \$131,488,000 \$113,910,000

*Exports \$87,570,500 \$84,356,500 \$85,865,500

*Imports \$63,512,500 \$56,812,500 \$52,828,700

*000 omitted. *Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board. Personal income is compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

composing the difficulty of the smaller banks is the vague position the major central banks have taken regarding their commitment to stand ready to act as a lender of last resort. There is no question about their supporting their own banks at home; foreign branches appear to be covered as well.

The question of jurisdictional responsibility is a key one for Luxembourg, as only a quarter of the banks operating there are covered as well.

Continued on Page 12, Col. 7

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

The U.S. Economic Scene

Unflustered View From the 'Golden Triangle'

By John M. Lee

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22 (NYT).

For anyone coming from New

York, Pittsburgh can be some-

thing of a surprise. The ride in

from the airport at night covers

seemingly miles of darkness. And

then you burst out of a moun-

tain tunnel to confront the vigo-

rous city across the river—the

Golden Triangle ablaze with sky-

scraper lights, a colored geyser

sending water into the smogless

air.

Things look better here than in

New York, where distress hangs

heavy over the financial markets

and worldwide financial disrup-

tion seems only the next bank

failure away. Partly, it is a

difference in the nature of the

two cities. Pittsburgh is a work-

ingman's town, fond of a shot

and a beer. The basic industries

that make Pittsburgh great—steel,

aluminum, oil—haven't had a

better year. And with the ex-

ception of the Westinghouse Elec-

tric Co., the big companies that

call Pittsburgh home seem to be

doing well.

New Yorkers find Pittsburgh

lacks financial sophistication.

The flow of funds out of savings in-

stitutions and into higher-in-

terest-paying investments is much

less here than it is farther east.

Maybe Pittsburgh doesn't un-

derstand the problem, but things are

calmer here. Unemployment is

above the national average, but

this seems no real problem.

There are of course painful

memories of the great Depres-

sion, and the business editor of

the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Jack

Markowitz, acknowledged in a

column last week, "Folks are

worried about a return of the

Big D." But neither he nor local

industrialists seem to see any

need for hand-wringing or de-

spair.

Trading was active except on Tuesdays and Wednesday when

volume was affected by observance of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new

year.

Last week's upswing in the market was encouraged by recent

reductions in some short-term interest rates as well as predictions by

leading bankers that the prime rate, now generally 12 per cent, would

decline soon. The prime rate is the interest banks charge their most

credit worthy customers.

Some brokers noted that the market had rallied several times

earlier this year on indications that record interest rates were about

to decline. However, each time the rally quickly faded when the expected

rate reductions did not materialize.

Also helping to swell last week's advance was considerable short

covering as traders sought to reduce their risks in case stock prices

continued to advance. In a short sale, traders sell stock they don't

own in the expectation that the price will decline. Later they must

buy to replace the borrowed shares.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Unflustered View From the 'Golden Triangle'

It was into this atmosphere

last week that leaders of business

and industry came for one of

President Ford's ongoing con-

ferences on the problems of in-

flation and the economy. Only

some of the businessmen were

from Pittsburgh. But they all

seemed to represent a sort of

Pittsburgh point of view.

The view is that there is still

a lot of strength left in the Ameri-

can economy and that the right

policy mix can deliver us from

our dilemma of soaring inflation

on the one hand and incipient

recession on the other. The busi-

nessmen consisted, in general, of

reduced federal spending now and

a balanced budget next year,

some moderation of tight money

policies, no wage-price controls,

tax incentives to spur productive

expansion and relaxation of

requirements for nonproductive

spending for environmental,

health and safety programs.

There were also some propos-

als for government employment

programs to ease the plight of the

jobless and scattered suggestions

for tax surcharges on individual

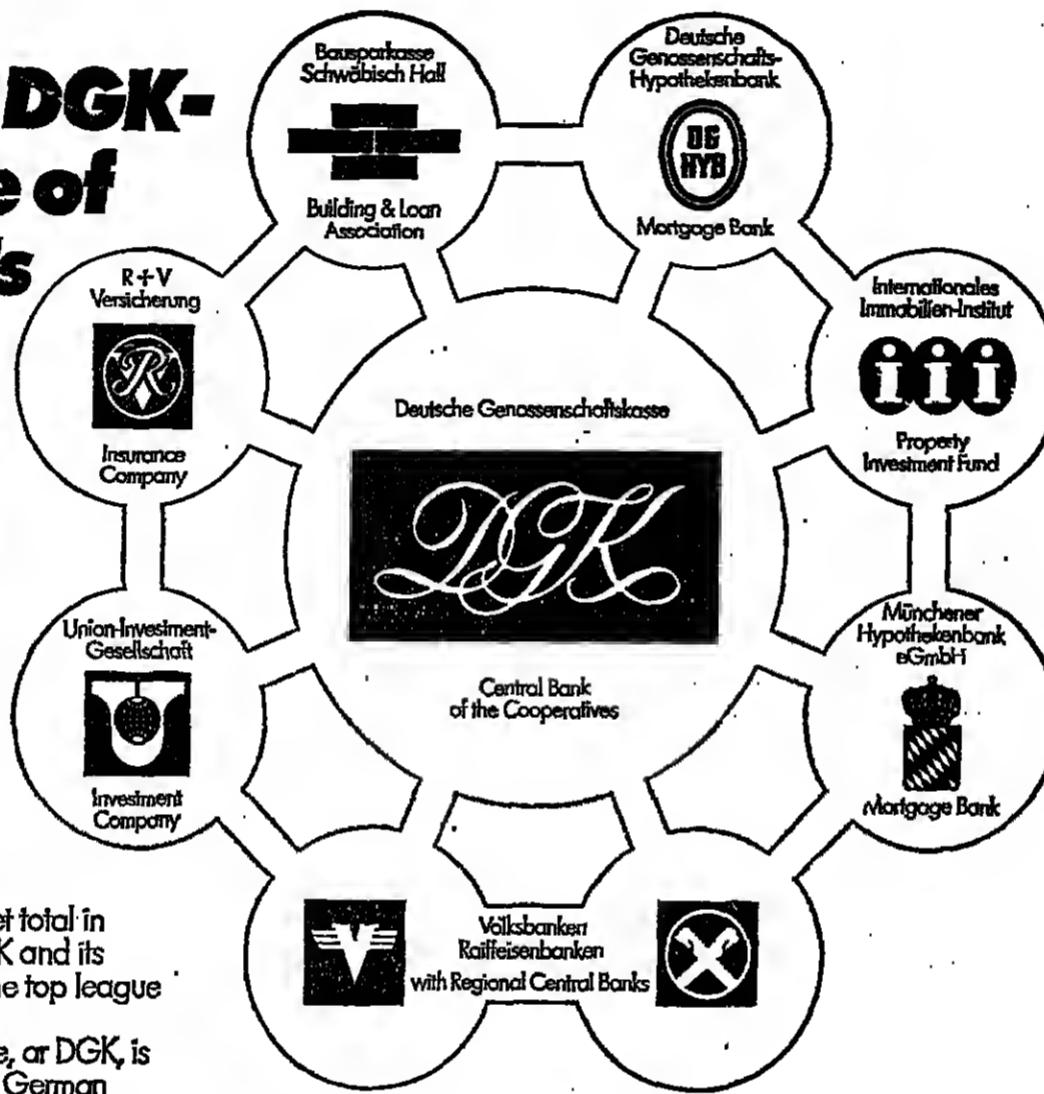
incomes above, say, \$15,000 a year,

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds										Bonds										Bonds										Bonds															
Sales in \$1,000					High Low Last					Net chgce					Sales in \$1,000					High Low Last					Net chgce					Sales in \$1,000					High Low Last					Net chgce					
Accu-Mil 2925	27	60	61	56	+15	15	75	72	-15	CCC&SL 4495	11	20	19	20	+14	Compa 55422009	2	77	77	77	+24	ED&G CV1257	1	402	402	402	+00	ED&G CV1257	1	402	402	402	+00	Banc 3042	32	87	87	87	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	12	12	12	+00
Air Bus 93200	124	124	124	124	+00	124	124	124	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	18	21	19	21	+14	Compa 55422011	5	74	74	74	+24	ELP&E CV1255	4	125	125	125	+00	GenCorp 5947	35	97	97	97	+00	INTL Corp 5502	2	49	49	49	+00						
Air Bus 93204	2	91	91	91	+00	91	91	91	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	24	24	24	24	+00	Compa 55422012	10	62	62	62	+24	ELP&E CV1256	7	64	64	64	+24	GenCorp 5947	35	97	97	97	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Air Pow 42200	52	52	52	52	+00	52	52	52	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422013	15	72	72	72	+24	ELP&E CV1257	12	91	91	91	+00	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Air Pow 42204	52	52	52	52	+00	52	52	52	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422014	15	62	62	62	+24	ELP&E CV1258	12	91	91	91	+00	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Air Pow 42205	18	75	75	75	+00	75	75	75	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422015	10	52	52	52	+24	ELP&E CV1259	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Aleskin cv5204	48	44	41	41	+24	41	41	41	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422016	10	42	42	42	+24	ELP&E CV1260	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Alexand cv5205	21	34	33	33	+14	33	33	33	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422017	10	32	32	32	+24	ELP&E CV1261	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allegro cv5206	13	71	71	71	+00	71	71	71	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422018	10	22	22	22	+24	ELP&E CV1262	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20402	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422019	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1263	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20404	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422020	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1264	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20405	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422021	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1265	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20407	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422022	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1266	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20408	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422023	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1267	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20409	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422024	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1268	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20410	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422025	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1269	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20411	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422026	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1270	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20412	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422027	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1271	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20413	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422028	10	12	12	12	+24	ELP&E CV1272	7	64	64	64	+24	Int'l 34205	10	88	88	88	+00	INTL Corp 5502	12	41	41	41	+00						
Allis Ch 20414	18	32	32	32	+00	32	32	32	+00	Accu-Mil 2925	27	27	27	27	+00	Compa 55422029	1																												

International Banking benefits from London & Continental Bankers

DGK-
Focus on one of
Germany's
biggest
Financial
Groups



With a combined balance sheet total in excess of £ 27 thousand million, DGK and its member financial institutions are in the top league of world banking.

Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse, or DGK, is the central bank of more than 16,000 German cooperatives with over 12½ million members. These in turn are being serviced by close on 5,500 local banks with a total of 19,000 branches.

Around 60% of all animal feed and fertilizer is bought by German farmers from their local cooperatives, and the market share for grain is an impressive 51%. In addition, 43% of all vegetables in Germany are handled by the cooperatives and 74% of all milk demand is filled by its members.

Impressive figures? Certainly, but they tell only half the story — the traditional, agricultural one.

DGK and its member banks also account for close on 17% of total deposits with all German credit institutions, and the Group's market share is on the rise.

Either on its own or through a member institution, DGK provides the whole gamut of banking services on a domestic and international scale. They range from term credits to factoring, from stock broking and bond dealing to issuing its own bearer bonds. Money market, foreign exchange dealing and underwriting activities are

also part of DGK's full "universal" banking facilities — available to all customers.

And internationally?

DGK was the first German bank to establish a fully fledged merchant bank in the City of London, as the majority shareholder in close concert with Europe's other major Central Cooperative Banks. This merchant bank is called London & Continental Bankers Limited. In Luxembourg, DGK is a major partner in BHF-BANK-DGK International.

Cooperative banking to the DGK means complete financial services for the broad spectrum of Germany's business community, combined with prudent international expansion enabling it to provide all necessary banking facilities.

DGK's strength does not so much lie in its dominant position, but rather in the confidence and strong support from its millions of members coming from the very grass roots of Germany's economic life.

Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse
The Grass-Roots Bank of Germany

6000 Frankfurt/Main · Taunusstr. 3 · Postfach 2628 · Telephone 21731

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 2)

domestic banks; about half are offshoots of West German or U.S. banks, with the other quarter owned by other foreigners.

The object of the liquidity bank and the standby credit is to limit the risk of a bank going under while the various central banks argue over who should be responsible for providing a lifeline.

The need, of course, extends far beyond Luxembourg—a point stressed by Ludwig Poullain, chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank. In a speech here to journalists last week, he called for the creation of an international liquidity bank "with the collaboration of the central banks and the participation of the banks in the Euromarket."

The West German liquidity bank, as currently envisaged, would include the participation of the Bundesbank, which would hold a 30 per cent interest.

Mr. Dondelinger thought the Poullain suggestion was "a good idea." But he added he was doubtful about whether it could be realized—a view shared by a number of commercial bankers.

In private conversation, a number of bankers expressed reservations about such ideas. "Banking is the second oldest profession in the world," a banker observed. "The rules are well known and, if they are adhered to, there are no problems."

"Lending long with short money is suicide. It's bound one day to collapse. You must match your risks on currencies and maturities."

The ultimate question is whether the biggest banks in the world are willing to band together to assure a place in the international market for their smaller competitors. And as the banks themselves await the answer, caution dominates the

market, with very business being undertaken.

Dealers reported

modest last week for

bonds selling at sharp

on the Dax secondary

surs of the World

European Investment

the European Coal

Community were bid

The Swiss franc has

been operating on

a long summer heat

to be grinding to a

standstill, turning down

yielding coupons of an

cent. The 15-year Austrian

electricity undersubscribed, and

offering has been pr

ice in coupons or a

down of the market.

International ins

(7-15 Year

Sept. 18: 12.20 %, Sep.

Industrials (7-15

Sept. 18: 11.73 %, Sep.

Industrials (3-7

Sept. 18: 10.38 %, Sep.

Market Turn

Sept. 20

Cedel \$113.6 mill.

Euroclear \$105.3 mill.

Bank Stock Q

(Closing pr

of the weeks t

Banamericana

Bankers Trust

Deutsche Bank Corporation

Fidelity Corporation Pa.

First Nat. Bank Mary.

First Nat. Corp.

Girard Corporation

Harris Bank Cpt. Chic.

Ion Val Bank & Trust Ph.

Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.

Nat. City Corporation

New England Merch. Bank

Pitts. Nat. Corporation

Prov. Nat. Corporation

Secur. Pac. Corporation

Stra. Bk. Bank Boston.

U.S. Trust New York

Unit. Va. Bankshares

Unite. Nat. Bank

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated in

Units of Account

DM Basis

A.G.O. 10-79	98 1/2	99 1/2
J. Afra 8-79	92 1/2	93 1/2
America 8-79	92 1/2	93 1/2
Cassa MonteCarlo 6-78	92	95
Carade 7-80	92 1/2	94
Centrex 87-88	92 1/2	101
C.G.A. 7-86	92	94
C.G.A. 8-86	92	94
CESCA 8-86	92 1/2	93 1/2
CFC 7-78	92	94
CPE 8-78	92	94
Communitas Urb. 8-86	91 1/2	92
Credit Nat. 8-86	90 1/2	92
Credit Suisse 7-77	92 1/2	93 1/2
Deutsche Kredit 8-86	91 1/2	92 1/2
EB.E.R. 8-86	92 1/2	93 1/2
Ecom 7-78	92	94
Ecom 8-86	92 1/2	93 1/2
Fomento 8-78	91	93
Greater 8-78	78	80
Imatra 6-78	92	93 1/2
Imatra 8-86	91	92 1/2
Nancy 8-86	90 1/2	92 1/2
Norges Kommunikasj. 7-86	91 1/2	93
North Scott. 8-84	92 1/2	94
North Scott. 8-86	92 1/2	94
Proteco 8-86	92	94
SACOR 4 8-77	92	94
S.D.R. 8-86	91	92 1/2
SNCP 7-86	92	94
Tel. 8-86	92	94
Teleca 7-86	92	94
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Observer

The Nixon Health Caper

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—He is a big blond guy who looks like he might have played some football in college and he is sitting there in the office when I get back from being beaten up in The Case of the Dissonant Tango.

"They tell me you're an outmoded old private eye with a battered heap and too much integrity," he says. "Get to the point," says L.

He says his name is Ford and he is President of the United States. "Sure,"

says I, "and my name is Sam Spade and I'm the cracker of The Maltese Falcon Case."

He believes me.

"Actually," I tell him, "my name is Philip Marlowe and I'm the cracker of The Lady in the Lake Job." He believes that, too. I decide maybe he really is Ford.

Pretty soon I am tooling my way up to San Clemente to solve the Nixon Health Mystery.

A guy wearing a business suit and an aridavite face stops me at the gate. A heated bulging on his hip makes him a Secret Service agent, so I say, "How's the boss feeling these days?"

"Who wants to know, Shamus?" he asks.

I tell him I cannot reveal my client's identity but he's a man in position to transfer Secret Service agents from California to the Bozeman, Mont., field office, and park my heap in a clump of oleander bushes to give the author time to cook up some plot action.

Pretty soon, out comes this bright-eyed jasper who says his name is Bebe. "Don't tell anybody where these came from," he says, slipping me a sheaf of medical charts which look almost as bad as the Dow Jones trend for the last six months.

Back in L.A., I put the Bebe documents in a bus station locker when suddenly the phone rings.

"This is Eddie Cox speaking,

Spade or Marlowe or whoever you are," he says. "Don't believe those medical charts, understand?"

Fla. Sinkhole Gulls Drill Rig, Trucks

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22 (AP)—A giant sinkhole opened up in the sand hills near this central Florida Gulf Coast town, swallowing a drilling rig, two trucks and other equipment police valued at \$100,000.

"We never seen anything like it," a sheriff's deputy said Thursday. "It must be more than 300 feet in diameter and at least 100 feet deep." Three men were drilling a test well for water at the site when the ground began splitting open. All three escaped.

"Simple," says Tkach. "He's not president anymore."

I am sitting in the Oval Office telling Ford I have cracked the case. "This mystery is so complex," I tell him, "that it can never be solved. There is only one man alive who could have masterminded a mystery as impenetrable as this."

"Prof. Moriarty," asks Ford.

"Richard Nixon," I tell him.

"We have never had a president in better health," says he.

"Then why do Bebe, Eddie and Abplanalp tell me he's lower than the Dow Jones?"

"They're perfectly right," says Tkach.

"How is it, if we've never had a president in better health, he's too sick to say how he feels?"

"Simple," says Tkach. "He's not president anymore."

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Dr. Henry Heimlich, director of surgery at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, described the technique in the journal Emergency Medicine. He had tested the method on laboratory dogs.

Italy's First Lady Is Fashion Ambassador

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK (NYT)—When President Giovanni Leone of Italy pays a state visit to Washington on Wednesday, the slender, attractive woman with the thick, dark wavy hair at his side is bound to command more than the usual attention.

One reason will be her wardrobe. Vittoria Leone, the President's wife, wears clothes well, enjoys wearing clothes and, beyond that, is regarded by her countrymen as their ambassador of fashion.

Last year, on a state visit to Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France, her dresses dazzled. In Italy, where fashion—from fabrics and accessories through clothes—is the No. 1 industry (automobiles rank second), this is more than a matter of pride.

Italians feel that having an attractive, clothes-minded first lady can call attention to the country's products and spur exports. After all, Italy still generally ranks second to France in the world fashion stakes, and in a country beset with the economic difficulties that Italy has, having someone like Mrs. Leone to act as a showcase is an important factor.

Just before she leaves for the United States, Mrs. Leone will have Valentine, Rome's leading couturier, supervise the final fittings of her wardrobe. It includes a white evening gown for dinner at the White House Wednesday and a pink one for a dinner at the Italian Embassy the following night. Valentine cut short a trip to New York to be present at the fittings.

Showcase

"She's the only first lady we've had since the queen [Queen Maria Jose, who left along with King Umberto in 1946] departed," who can serve as a showcase for Italian fashion," said Count Rodolfo Crespi recently. A social figure around Rome with ties to the fashion industry, he added, "there's no other chance for Italy—the only other showcase we could have is actresses, and Sophia Loren is dressed by Dior."

Though Donna Vittoria, as she is known to Italians, worries sometimes about appearing too frivolous, she admits a long-standing interest in clothes.

"I always liked dresses," she said. And she takes the trouble to acquire the perfect handbag and the right shoes to go with them. As a result, Mrs. Leone, who is of medium height—she appears taller because her husband—is always immaculately groomed.

"They're perfectly right," says Tkach.

"How is it, if we've never had a president in better health, he's too sick to say how he feels?"

"Simple," says Tkach. "He's not president anymore."

I am sitting in the Oval Office telling Ford I have cracked the case. "This mystery is so complex," I tell him, "that it can never be solved. There is only one man alive who could have masterminded a mystery as impenetrable as this."

Dr. Henry Heimlich, director of surgery at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, described the technique in the journal Emergency Medicine. He had tested the method on laboratory dogs.

He has received about 30 letters telling of lives apparently saved by the method.

The choking victim, while conscious, cannot speak. He turns pale, then blue or black. He may soon die if he does not receive aid. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation only makes matters worse, driving the obstruction deeper into the windpipe.

Here is how to perform the Heimlich maneuver:

* Stand behind the person, with both arms around the waist, under the person's arms. Form a fist with one hand and grasp it with the other hand, positioning the fist against the abdomen, just

above the navel and just below the rib cage.

* Apply pressure forcibly, with a quick upward thrust. Because

there is always residual air trapped in the lungs, the sudden pressure forces this air upward and the bolus, or obstruction, is expelled. The maneuver may be done if the person is standing, sitting or draped over the arms.

* If the person is lying face down or on his back, different positions are taken to apply either the arm lock or the heel of one hand below the rib cage.

* Stand behind the person, with both arms around the waist, under the person's arms. Form a fist with one hand and grasp it with the other hand, positioning the fist against the abdomen, just

above the navel and just below the rib cage.

* Drowning victims should be placed on their sides or lying face down and the pressure applied.

Dr. Heimlich says he has received three letters telling of lives saved by this method.

The surgeon says he devised the method as an alternative to tracheotomy, in which a tube is inserted into the windpipe.

The main danger of the new method is that the rescuer will apply too much pressure and crack a rib or two. But, the surgeon said, that is a small price to pay to save a life.

He is telling of lives apparently saved by the method.

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